RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Bhat, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. LXIV. NO. 90. BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1926. ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

An extremely exciting and Funny Screen Comedy.

WHERE WAS I?

Starring the popular handsome Star

REGINALD DENNY Where Was Reggy on the 9th January 1923 ?

Where were you on that day ? Can you tell it ? You will simply roar with laughter when you see this funniest farce of the year.

The Hillarious Adventures of a youth, ready to elope with his sweet-heart, being confronted by a sweet young pretty blonde claiming him to be her legally-wedded husband, though he had never seen her before ! The famous Universal Comedian

LEE MORAN Supports Reggy in very funny incidents.

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA in 7 parts—A Masterpiece of Laughter.

Also a Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T).

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

WEST-END TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK

SPLENDID SELZNICK DRAMA

'THE MIRACLE OF MANHATTEN'

5 PARTS featuring the lovely adorable

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

The Amazing Story of an unusual wager by a society lady with a poor hungry, workless girl which led to startling results.

A Thrilling Tale of Romance and Adventure enacted beneath the towering Spiers and minarets of

"BAGHDAD ON THE SUBWAY"

The Programme includes the international News and a 2 Reel Century Comedy, "Speedy Marriage" featuring

WANDA WILEY

TO-NIGHT : 3-30 ; 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE. APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane — — — FORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 108,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

I. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 40,00,000
ISSUED & PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 39,90,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

INTEREST allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1897)

BONUS DOUBLED

INTERIM BONUS OF

Rs. 10 Per Annum Per Rs. 1000 Assured

ON WITH PROFIT POLICIES

BECOMING CLAIMS IN 1926.

Head Office 214, Hornby Road, Bombay. ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co, *Managers.*

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout I-

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation
The National Provincial Bank Ltd

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short period terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Buildings
Near Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

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is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.

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is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

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Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

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PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number.
The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.
Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.
Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPETENT CHIEF AGENTS for U.P., C.P. and Bombay on very good terms. Only experienced and influential men need apply to:—SECRETARY, The BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY LTD., 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENT on Commission in every City. Apply for terms. CALCUTTA HORN MFG. CO., Bombay 4.
A 26275

WANTED—ENGINEER, experienced in Gas Plant erection and working. Apply Box No. 1327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2993

WANTED—GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit as tutor to two boys of a respectable family. Starting salary Rs 60-10-100. Apply immediately to NAGINDAS GALLIARA, Kathor, via Savan.
A R3003

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P. & S. for an up-country charitable dispensary. Private practice allowed. Apply personally or by application to MOTILAL MOOLJI, 16, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2.
A R3000

WANTED—A GRADUATE in SCIENCE with knowledge of Sanskrit and typewriting. Pay according to qualifications. Apply before the 28th April with copies of testimonials to the CURATOR, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, Bombay.
A R3020

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN having full experience of uptodate printing plant, just left a big Bombay Newspaper Office, open for engagement. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 1332, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3016

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TO BE LET fronting the sea, spacious ground floor at Mahim. Rent Rs. 200 p.m. Apply Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO., Esplanade Road.
C R3018

TO BE LET—Two big ROOMS in 46, Churchgate Street, Opposite Mongtai Bros. Apply SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Solicitors.
C 26439

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—One FLAT on West side second floor in Linden House, Apollo Bunder. Apply to AKBARALI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar.
C C26442

TO LET—A fine new built BUNGALOW at Khar Road, facing the sea, consisting of 2 bed rooms, one hall, one dining room, one store room and kitchen. Apply at once to F. J. GINWALA, Solicitor, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, opp. Rajabai Tower.
C R3023

HOTELS.

WELL-KNOWN HIMALAYA HOTEL, Naini Tal—Noted for comfort and good food. Excellent arrangements for respectable families. Phone No. 120, Tel: "HIMALAYA."
H R2982

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

ANY ONE interesting in GOOD PRINTING and cheap rate, may communicate with RAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp. Hongkong Bank, Churchgate Street. American fashion Letter-Heads' Design Book sent on request.
R3022

LOST AND FOUND.

THREE DIAMOND weighing rattles 5 and annas 15-1/3 of finest quality are missing from our shop, since about 20th February. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the diamonds will be given reward of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) or part of it according to the amount of the property recovered. The diamonds missing are valued at the rate of Rs. 1,300 per ratti. SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 359, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
PB R2974

PERSONAL.

250 RS. Any genuine gentleman help a helpless Maratha Couple. Refundable thankfully. Box No. 1333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R3017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

250 Most attractive METAL TOYS painted in beautiful shining colours for Rs. 30. Also selected varieties of German Toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid in both cases). Agents wanted. INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi.
T R3010

MANUFACTURERS of Cotton Checks, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc. Experienced Agents are wanted. For full particulars please apply to:—SREE KRISHNA WEAVING WORKS, Kakkat, Cannanore.
T R2983

RUSSIAN BATHS and MASSAGES is a boon for Humanity. It keeps your Health and Beauty aloof from sickness. Nurse attendance. Gaiety Chamber, Bori Bunder.
T R3019

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap. like new	100
Oliver No 9 Brief slightly used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.
Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED—Write or call for Price List. Oliver No. 5, Rs. 80; 9, Rs 125. Remingtons 10 and 11, Rs. 110 upwards. Also Corona 3, Latest Improved Model, and Corona 4 (Four Bank Key-board). American Factory Rebuilt as New Remington Visible Typewriters at Second-hand Prices. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WB

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle
Bldgs St, Fort Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1896. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies.—Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS VALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

TO take thorough training in SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING Please call at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R2980

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MILL FOR SALE—Apply Box No. 1334, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3021

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—COTTON GINNING FACTORIES, BALING PRESS, oil expeller, Filter Presses, complete up-to-date Flour Mills. Apply Box No. 1330, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3011

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing 1½ No. Disintrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 3in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

PROFESSION.

ADVICE in COTTON and SHARE MARKETS, COTTON QUOTATIONS, etc. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3009

FREE EXAMINATION and CONSULTATION for all sorts of genito-urinary diseases by a specialist, who treats such cases by special formulae. Write for appointment to Post Box No. 933, Bombay.
P R3002

"SPECIFIC FOR PERPETUAL YOUTH"—Gives life-long youth, health, vigour, Energy, Vitality, Virility and rosy face. AVOIDS OLDAGE, looks younger. Price Rs. 7-8, month's use. Guaranteed under BANK-CHEQUE accompanied. RS. 500 DEPOSITED. Price refunded. Cash cheque, if not satisfied BANK-CHEQUE SYSTEM, LAHORE. 25 years standing, "SPECIFIC FOR FEMALE'S DISEASES", Price Rs. 3. Certificate-cured my wife's SIX YEARS' PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR menstrual complaints, constipation, indigestion, paleness, wind, headache, palpitation, general debility and sterility. WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES HAD FAILED. (Ibrahimbeg, Inspector, Pyagpur, U. P.).
"PLAGUE SPECIFICS."
Price Rs. 4. (Preventive 1/- Dozen 10/ and curative 3/- 4 Boxes 10/-). 25 years standing. 1,000 CERTIFICATES. 250 PATIENTS CURED, Bisnathsing, Sultanpur. (3) "SPECIFIC FOR SAFE DELIVERY", Price Rs. 2. CHILD-BIRTH made easy and speedy WITHOUT PAINS. USE AND SAVE TWO LIVES. CERTIFICATE—within 10 minutes both children came out safely. Nihalchand Banker, Karnale, Punjab. Address: MADANGOPAL COMPANY, LAHORE.
P R2953

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia Howrah.
N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-3-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

TO SUFFERERS FROM PYHOREA.

PATIENTS totally tired out by Pyhorea can be skilfully and successfully treated without any injury. See or write to SHRINATHJIWALLA RAJAVAIDYA, Bhuleshwar, 3rd Bhoivada, Bombay.
R3024

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY,

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a very valuable immoveable property, situate at Kalbadevi Road, near Hanuman Lane, consisting of Pension and Tax land, admeasuring 778 square yards or thereabouts with buildings standing thereon. For further particulars apply to Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., at their Office, 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C26453

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 15th instant.
Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 22nd instant.
SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA, Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 16th April, 1926. C26450

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices to: COMMISSARIAT BLDGS., (First Floor), Hornby Road, Fort. Post Box No. 74.
ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD.
26448

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE RISING STAR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed company will be held at the office of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April, 1926, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time).
Date this 10th day of April, 1926.
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
N. M. RAIJI,
E. H. SOPARIVALA,
Liquidators
26433

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for two temporary appointments in the Bombay Medical Service. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 200-40/3-460-50-450. The appointments are temporary in the first instance with prospects of confirmation after approved service if permanent vacancies occur in the future. Such confirmation, however, cannot be guaranteed. Candidates must not be over 28 years of age. They should furnish the following information when submitting their applications viz:—
(1) Qualifications with dates,
(2) Caste or sub-caste and nationality,
(3) Date of birth,
(4) Whether name registered under Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912,
(5) Previous experience, if any, supported with copies of testimonials.

Applications with the above particulars should reach the undersigned by the 25th of April, 1926, at the latest.
(Sd.) JELAL M. SHAH, Captain, I. M. S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bombay
26437

PUBLIC NOTICES

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and the Policyholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, 20th April, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company at 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Manager.
26449

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavmi) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
By Order, J. G. RIDLAND, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 10th April, 1926. C26431

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To,
THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF DADABHAI MANCHERJI DARABSETH, trading under the name and style of Messrs. Dady and Co.

Re: High Court Suit No. 804 of 1926.
KANTISHANKER MANSHANKER and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SAM BOMANJI DARABSETH and another ..... Defendants.

Dear Sirs,
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that KANTISHANKER MANSHANKER and others, the Administrators of the estate of Manshanker Vajeshanker Desai, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, have been granted leave under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to institute a suit on behalf of themselves and other Creditors of the estate of the said Dadabhai Mancherji Darabseth for the following among other reliefs:—
That the estate of the said Dadabhai Mancherji Darabseth may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court for the benefit of the Plaintiffs and other the Creditors of the estate of the said Dadabhai Mancherji Darabseth for accounts, for the appointment of a Receiver and injunction and the Defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiffs their costs of this suit and for further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.
Also take notice that any of you, the Creditors of the said estate of Dadabhai Mancherji Darabseth, are at liberty to apply to the Court to be made a party to the suit if you so choose.
Dated this 30th day of March, 1926.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
No. 26, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C26451

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAHERALLI MULLA NOORBHAI and FAZALALLI BAGASJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all incumbrances of the land hereditaments and premises, situate at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written:—
All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, sub-mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our Office at 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on the expiration of the said period of 14 days the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras free-hold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Grant Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 12, New Nos. E/13489, and 13490, Old Survey No. 182, New Survey No. 1E/6987 and Cadastral Survey No 134 of the Tardeo Division and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3996 and Street No. 267B and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the propery of Manchharam Makandas and Dalpatram Manchharam, on or towards the West by a private common road, on or towards the North by other property of the said Taheralli Mulla Noorbhai and Fazalalli Bagasji and on or towards the South by a Footpath and beyond that by the said Grant Road.
Dated this 16th day of April, 1926.
MADHAVJI & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26452

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

WEEK-END TICKETS.

ON and from 7th May, 1926, First and Second Class Week-End Return tickets will be issued between any two stations on this Company's System 50 miles apart on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays in each week at 1½ fares. Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey upto 12 noon on the following Tuesday.
For particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations.
E. TREVOR ROBINSON, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th April, 1926. C26440

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 1611 of 1922).

(1.) JIVRAJ SHAMJI and (2) KHIMJI SHAMJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, landed proprietors, residing at Chinch Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1.) UMERSEY NAGSEY, (2) DHANJI NAGSEY, (3) HIRABAI, widow of Bhawanji Nagsey, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Landed Proprietors, residing at Chinch Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. (4) NANCHAND KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babulnath Road, outside the Fort of Bombay (5) TOPANDAS WASSIAMULL, (6) GANGARAM TILOKCHAND, (7) DOLUMULL NANUMULL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (8) RATANCHAND DIPCHAND, (9) AMRA DIPCHAND, (10) SUBHAGCHAND DIPCHAND, (11) HEMRAJ DIPCHAND, trading under the name and firm of Ratanchand Dipchand and Co. (12) NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA, (13) LALJI SHIVJI, (14) HIRJI SHIVJI, (15) DAULATCHAND, (16) SITABCHAND AMICHAND, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay, (17) Bai KESAR, widow of PURSHOTTAM MORARJI, (18) CHAPSEY JIWANDAS, (19) DWARKADAS TRICUMDAS trustees of the Estate of Bai Kesar, widow of Purshottam Morarji, (20) COOVERJI KESHAVJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1925, and Decree dated 1st April, 1926, made in suits Nos. 1611 of 1922 and 305 of 1926 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and Ground Rent Tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Doongri Cooly Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1031 and formerly Street Nos. 453 and 457 and now 209-211 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by Doongri Cooly Street, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Narsey Rowji and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Ismail Khandwani.
SECONDLY:—ALL that pieces or parcel of Land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Chinch Bunder Fourth Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1078 (2) and formerly Street Nos. 34-40 and now 209-211 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Fourth Row, on or towards the West by the Property firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Pudmi Collin and on or towards the South by the property of Shah Shivji Velji both properties admeasuring about 542 1/3 square yards or thereabouts (but mentioned in new Land Survey Register as admeasuring 504 square yards) and Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 826-828-1208, and New No. 6565, Old Survey No. 107-118 and New Survey No. 3699 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1706 of the Mandvi Division.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 13th day of April, 1926.
H. H. WADIA, Commissioner.
C26444

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that ADAMALI ABDULALI JIVAJI PATNI and MAHOMEDBHOY ABDULALI, the last a minor by his duly appointed guardian the said Adamali Abdulali Jivaji have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Southern side of Grant Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 307 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357, New No. 13165, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 7346 and Cadastral Survey No. 1239, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3646 (5), Street No. 5 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Wamanrao Dadaji Rabe, on or towards the West by the property of Ebrahimji Mahomedalli, on or towards the North by the said Grant Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Pestonji Boiwala.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1926.

K. R. PATHARE,

For Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

C26454

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NARAYAN DHURU STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 78 of 1925.

Virji Valji .....Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) Tribhowan Vishram, (2) The Hon'ble, the Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendants.

Under instructions of Tribhovan Vishram the first Defendant abovenamed and proving Executor of the will of Bai Oomerbai widow of Lohar Mavji Walji and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 5th day of August, 1925, in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground (whereof Bapuji Dinnathji Trilokekar is the Fazandar) together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Narayan Dhuru Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 and 8/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 1|2700 N. S. No. 2101 (part of) and Cadastral Survey No. 660 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 890 and Street Nos. 48-50 and boundel on the East by the said Narayan Dhuru Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Jetha Kooverji and on the South by the house of Man-Kuverbai, widow of Maljee Mavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU, Attorneys for the 1st Defendant at their office at 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

OWING TO GREAT RUSH

ONE WEEK MORE

Sharda's Welknown Picture

WAY OF THE WORLD

Starring

Miss EKBAL, Miss JONES & Miss AMIRBANU.

SCENERY BEAUTIFUL.

Directed by—SHRIYUT "DIWANA"
Settings by—SHRIYUT YESWANT HATE (Dada.)

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA

Please Note:—As there is a private free Show of LIGHT of ASIA the time for SATURDAY is 3-30, 8-45 & 10-30 (only for TO-DAY.)

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece. Goods etc.

By order of the heirs of Framjee Cowasjee Engineer deceased:—

Spare parts of engineers, such as pistons, rings, lubricating glasses, etc., a lot of superior white metal, also furniture.

On account of the Underwriters:—

1 Bed-Stead (Iron).

One lot of cylindrical cardboard cartons with tin bottoms and lids (assorted sizes) such as revolving chairs, marble top tables, revolving top writing table, Remington and Smith's typewriters and duplicators, sewing machine etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.
2 second-hand motor cars in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANTANPURA STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED BENGALPOORA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for Hooseinbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rahimtola, the Receiver appointed by consolidated consent decree, dated 24th November, 1924, in Suit No. 1131 of 1913 (Rahimtulla Meherali and ors. vs. Cassumbhoy Alibhoy) and Suit No. 183 of 1916 (Khensabai, widow and another vs. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt. and others, and pursuant to the directions given by the said decree, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Tantanpura Street, otherwise called Bengalpoora or Oomerkhady Road admeasuring about 156 4/9 square yards registered under Collector's Old No. 271, New No. 1/1804, Old Survey No 1350, New Survey No. 3144, bearing Cadastral No. 1672 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 2955, Street No. 17-19-21 and which said premises are bounded on the east by a passage on the west by the Tantanpura Street and on the north and south by Public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

To-morrow SUNDAY, the 18th instant 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sea View" Narayan Dabulkar Road, valuable and artistic furniture and platedware, rich old cut glassware, blue and gold Royal Crown Derby dinner set, one sweet tone mahogany wood entire iron frame nearly new Boudoir Grand Rachals Piano in excellent order, rich oil paintings and oleographs, Persian rugs and carpets dining, table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suite, old China, old brass furniture, single bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables dressing chest of drawers, canvas hanging cupboards, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cabinets, writing tables, wall clocks, cooking utensils, meatsafes, one 15-9 H.P. 4 cylinder "Fiat" motor car.

The property of His Excellency Sir Henry Lawrence, Acting Governor of Bombay

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

NO ONE CAN CONTRADICT

THAT

This Film has kept up the name and fame of

SARASWATI FILM CO.

SEE—TO-DAY—THIS WEEK

Second Week from To-day

"SATI SAROJ"

A PICTURE WORTH SEEING FOR EVERY NATIONAL MAN

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

—:o:—

Sat. Sun. Holidays Begins at 3 p.m. Daily at 5 p.m.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage on

SATURDAY 17th April 1926
at 8-30 p.m.

SANSHAYA KALLOL

AND ON

SUNDAY 18th April 1926
at 3 p.m.

SAUBHADRA

AT THE

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.
Booking as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 10 P.M.

WILLIAM RUSSELL

in

THE CHALLENGE OF THE LAW

A Smashing Drama of the Canadian Wilds.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-15 & 9-45 P. M.

With a whip for a weapon Douglas Fairbanks gives more laughs, more real thrills, more high speed, in "Don Q" than in any picture he has ever made.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW. at 3, 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

SUNDAY MORNING at 10. a. m.

IF YOU WANT LOVE AND THRILLS

If you yearn for far off Beauty, the glamour of the desert, nights of glorious romance and live for a while in a realm of enchantment—

SEE

THE ARAB

OR

A ROMANCE OF ARABIA

FEATURING:

RAMON NOVARRO and ALICE TERRY

The screen's most perfect lovers.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD

cont'nues

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM CO'S

LATEST SOCIAL PICTURE

LAKHO-VANJARO

featuring

Miss GOHAR Miss JAMNA
and Mr. RAJA (Sandow)

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m

EXTRA SHOWS

On Sat. Sun. and Bank Holiday at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Picture You Can Never Forget!

EMOTIONAL! IMPULSIVE! LOVABLE!

ALEXANDRA SORINA

IN THE

'WOMAN Who DID'

(5 Reels)

Written for every girl who craves for modern life and whose desire it is to defy the laws of Society.

A true Story taken from life of a young girl who defies conventionally. Heart interesting because it is true to every-day life.

A most successful all British Production perfectly portrayed by Alexandra Sorina, who gives the finest performance of her career.

The other parts are perfectly interpreted by

LIONEL BARRYMORE
DAISY CAMPBELL
HENRY VIBART

"THE SKY PLUMBER"

Starring Arthur Stone. A rollicking Fast Action Comedy filled with thrills, and surprises. Two-reels of fun and laughter.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M. TO-MORROW AT 5-30 P.M.

FOR A SHORT SEASON After a Most Successful Tour Through India.

A STROK. presents.

RUTH ST. DENIS AND TED SHAWN

AND THEIR DENISHAWN DANCERS

IN

BALLETS, DIVERTISSEMENTS AND MUSICAL VISUALIZATIONS

NEW ITEMS IN EVERY PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Plus Tax. Booking at ROSE & Co. After 3-30 P. M. at the Theatre

Rejoice! You Lovers of the Indian Filmograd.

Here is the Masterpiece-Chapter Play for you—

REMEMBER—NEXT SATURDAY THE 24th APRIL, 1926

Great Eastern Corporation's Jewel Production

LIGHT OF ASIA

ALL INDIAN ARTISTS—ALL SCENES OF INDIA

NOTE THE THEATRE

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE - - - - - New Charni Road.

THIS WEEK! For the Grand "Ramnavmi" Festival!! TO-NIGHT!!!

The Most Sensational Mythological Production of MADAN THEATRES Ltd., Calcutta

RAMAYANA—The Mythological Spectacle and Sensation of all India Wonderful illusions to be shown in two instalments. Don't Miss?

"RAMAYANA"

Indian Serial in 21 Parts
1st Instalment
11 Parts.

We specially arranged for our Hindu Patrons to show in the Holy Chitra.

TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. Saturday, Sunday and Bk. Holidays at 3-30. Wednesday Show begin from 12 o'clock. Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3. Including Tax.

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

Coming:—Mysteries of India or Tasvire Hind.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY. SITUATE AT DOONGRI STREET, OR JAIL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Hawabai wife of Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 31st July, 1922, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

SCHEDULE.

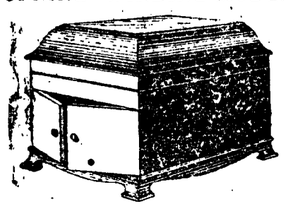
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or range or Chawls situate lying and being at Doongri Street or Jail Road East and Jail Road North or Imambard North in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-two Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 3092, Street Nos. 730 to 740 and B Ward No. 3474, Street Nos. 64 to 70 and bearing New Survey No. 3616 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Jail Road East, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Koondaji Hanmanta on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhandari Gangaram Vithoo and partly by the property of Tookaram Mahadev and on or towards the South by the Jail Road North.—

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PRIMAPHONES.

SPRING WINDING MODEL



Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm, Imperial Soundbox, Allwood floating Horn.

MODEL NO. 104, Rs. 100.

Illustrated Catalogue on request,
Sole Importers and Distributors,

BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,
320-22, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REGD.
SANJIBANI PILLS

have achieved unique success in reviving exhausted nerves and increasing mental and physical strength. Best tonic and body builder. Sure cure for brain-fag, loss of vigour, disorders of the stomach, palpitation of heart, spermatorrhoea, wet-dreams and impotency. A scientific remedy that has never failed. Give them a trial and see for yourself its beneficial effects.

Mr. A. V. RAO writes:—I have pleasure to inform you that I am benefitted by using your Sanjibani Pills.

Mr. S. Y. JAFRI, Asstt. Stationmaster, Bellrai, writes:—I am very glad to inform you the result I derived from the medicine Sanjibani Pills.

Mr. D. I. GUNEKORDINE writes from Kumbalwella galle:—..... "The Sanjibani Pills has improved my system to a very great extent and has refreshed my memory and I am very glad to inform you that I am wholly cured of my disease."

Mr. HODDROW writes from Shillong:—Kindly send me two phials of Sanjibani pills. I am much relieved by using them.

Price Rs. 1 for 24 pills V. P. Extra. Packing and postage free for 3 phials. Write directly to the Manager.

THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS.
Post Box:—1435. (Dept. B. C.) Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
17 April	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 "	RANPURA		16,586
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 "	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
29 "	DELTA	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
3rd July	MOREA		10,918
10 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
31st "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA *	16,585
14 "	CHINA		7,952
21st "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £126
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £130
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
6th May	DUMANA	8,427
15th "	DURENDA *	7,241
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd "	MERKARA	8,385
12th August	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

* Large vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

* 1926		
25th April	KIDDERPORE	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
17th April	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
19th "	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
21st "	BANKURA	Buseh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
23rd "	VARELA	Buseh via Karachi.
28th "	KAROA	East & S. Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buseh.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

CALENDAR-CLOCK Rs. 5-8-0 only.

This wonderful combination of a perfect timekeeper with an everlasting calendar, Thermometer, Memo Tablet and pencil and useful to everybody costs only Rs. 5-8-0. World-famous TimePiece Rs. 2-8-0 only

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE
Agents Wanted
Price List Free.
Apply
VENUS TRADING Co
Mount Road, MADRAS

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE.

We are the largest manufacturers of Galvanized, Steel, Brass and Copper Wire Wire and Wire Netting.
Prices on Application:
A FRANCIS & CO.,
43, Moti Seal St., CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16.

Razmak, Miller, Marseilles.
Japan, Norman, Gothenburg.
Resolute, Malman, New York.
Baroda, Maclean, Buseh.
Sturmfels, Maxlins, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

April 17.

Bengal Maru, Araki, Kobe.
Razmak, Miller, Aden.

LOADING.

April 16.

Steamer Varela for Buseh.
Steamer British Sailor for Abadan.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, April 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranpura, 9279, London, 24/4, M M and Co.
4 Britannia, 5141, Liverpool, 22/4, Grahams Tdg Co.
5 Japan, 3262, Colombo, 21/4, L Edwards Ltd.
B P S Razmak, 4987, Aden, 17/4, M M and Co.
7 Dumana, 5112, Karachi, N.F., M M and Co.
14 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 21/4, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Trifels, 3768, Karachi, 19/4, L Edwards Ltd.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 21/4, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, P Gulf, 16/4, M M and Co.
6 Bengal Maru, 3231, Karachi, 17/4, N Y Kaisha.
7 Celebes Maru, 4262, Japan, 20/4, O S Kaisha.
8 Jalajyoti, 2693, Rangoon, 18/4, Scindia S N Co.
9 Bahadur, 2936, Calcutta, N.F., Turner Morrison and Co.
10 11 Saint Dunstan, 3567, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
12/13 Crewe Hall, 2691, Karachi, 17/4, James Finlay and Co.
14 Chakla, 1727, Karachi, 17/4, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 25/4, M M and Co.
B Persia, 3909, Karachi, 18/4, L A and M I S N Co.
C/R Khosrou, 2492, Jeddah, 20/4, T Morrison and Co.
D/E Honolulu Maru, 3541, Japan, 25/4, O S Kaisha.
H Cuncolim, 106, M'Coast, 16/4, M H Mathome.
F Zavani, 2627, Jeddah, 19/4, H S Shushtary and Co.
L/M Dara, 3082, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Gonlpara, 3216, Calcutta, 17/4, M M and Co.
O/S Gorjistan, 2016, N.F., N.F., A Nemazee and Co.
P C/Harvard, 4410, Karachi, 19/4, K Nixon and Co.

W. I. T. C.

PROPOSED RE-INTRODUCTION OF BOOK-MAKERS.

The text is published of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, introduced in the local Legislative Council by Mr. J. Addyman. It reads as follows:—Whereas it is necessary to amend the law relating to gambling; it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Amendment Act of 1926.

2. For clause (c) of section 3 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, (Bom. IV of 1887) the following:— Bom. IV of 1887

"(c) between any individual in person being present in the enclosure, on the one hand, and such licensee or other person licensed by such licensee in terms of the aforesaid license on the other hand, in such manner, or by such contrivance as may be permitted by such license."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The purpose of this Bill is to enable Government to authorise the authorities of the Western India Turf Club to permit the presence on the Race Courses at Bombay and Poona of a limited number of book-makers. Until the passage of Act V of 1922, this could have been done, but by the alteration of the words of section 3 of the Amending Act, the only form of betting which could be legalised by a license under the Bombay Race Courses Licenses Act (Act III of 1912) is betting by means of the totalisator. It has been found by experience to be impossible to suppress the unlicensed book-makers from the premises of the Turf Club, and despite the efforts of the police it is known that book-makers exist outside of these premises. It is obviously better that such gambling as does take place should be under proper control, and it is believed that under the strict conditions which it will be possible to enforce, much of the unlicenced gambling could be suppressed. The Turf Club could be permitted to allow a strictly limited number of book-makers in the first enclosure with proper limits on the amount which could be bet. It is believed that large sums of money which ought to pass through the totalisator are laid with book-makers and there is likely to be a serious loss of income to Government from this source. If the Bill is passed it will be possible to tap this source of income.

FAILURE TO SUPPLY ELECTRICITY.

B. E. S. & T. C. SUED

An interesting case which affects the consumers of electric energy will be heard this week at the Mazagon Police Court by Mr. G. R. Khairaz in which Mr. Vazir Haji, a building contractor has filed information against the General Manager of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. for failure to supply electric energy under section 42 of the Indian Electricity Act of IX of 1916.

The complainant in the course of his information stated:

I have recently constructed a new building on the Parel Road-Bhendi Bazar known as Vazir Mansion.

That after the building was completed, I through my electric contractors, Messrs. B. Khan & Co., sent in an application for the supply of electricity. The Company settled with my contractors the positions of service meters etc., and sent in their bill of charges for service lines meters etc. and the same was paid for.

That thereafter my contractors started wiring and completed the installation of the whole premises and sent in the completion form as required under the Company's conditions. The B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.'s officer tested the wiring of the premises and found it in order, but said he wished to consult his superior officer before giving supply. This was on 10-3-26. On 11-3-26, Meter Superintendent inspected the installation and fiund it in ordoer and asked for an undertaking from the owner that the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. would not be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the mains connecting the service line cut-outs with the meters. Though under Rule 41 no such undertaking is necessary, still I gave it to avoid delay.

IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE ACT.

Thereafter the accused Company insisted on the meters being fixed immediately over the service line cut-outs which are in a narrow passage only about 4 ft. wide and which is the sole entrance to the building since the meters have to be kept in a box to prevent them from being damaged the space where these meters the Company wants to be put up will be only about 3 feet and the location of meters in this narrow passage will expose them to damage and would cause great inconvenience to the residents in taking in or out furniture and other big articles. I objected to this and engaged the services of Mr. L. H. B. Sandwell at one time Engineer of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Resident Engineer Barrackpore Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Resident Engineer U. P. Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Meter Superintendent B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd. and Commercial Engineer, International General Electric Co. Schenectady in United States, America, who is an expert Electric Engineer of about 24 years standing to represent my cause; but to no effect and though he corresponded and had interviews with the officials of the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., and though he informed them that they were acting incontravention of the Indian Electricity Act and the rules made thereunder still they persisted in not giving me supply of electrical energy. Not satisfied with this, stealthily and after working hours and without giving me intimation on 18-3-1926 the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd. through its officers have removed the meters with the meter board from their original position damaging the wall whereon the same were fixed and have fixed them arbitrarily on my wall in the (entrance) passage to which I have all along been objecting and thus committed the offence of mischief and caused me damage.

The complainant was represented by Mr. Chhatrapaty, Vakil; instructed by Mr. L. H. B. Sandwell, Consulting Engineer; and His Worship issued a notice upon the accused company returnable on Saturday the 17th instant, when preliminary arguments will be heard.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE'S COMPLAINT

On Thursday, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, heard the case in which Mr. P. G. Dandavate, an unsuccessful candidate from "F" Ward in the last Municipal Elections filed a petition questioning the election of all the six successful candidates in that Ward, viz: (1) Dr. S. S. Batliwala; (2) S. P. Mehta; (3) Messrs. Pothan Joseph; (4) B. G. Parelker; (5) G. B. Nare and (6) N. Luxmon.

Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, represented the petitioner.

Mr. Patel in opening the case said that much open voting took place at the time of the election, thereby, vitiating the whole election. He did not attack the respondents personally, but he submitted that the system that obtained on the day of the election was questionable.

Mr. Coburn, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke and Mr. A. S. Daver raised a preliminary objection on behalf of the respondents on the point of limitation. The petition they submitted, was filed contrary to the Municipal Act after the expiry of 15 days from the date of publication of the results

After some discussion this objection was withdrawn and hearing was proceeded with.

Mr. Yeshwant Atmaram Sane, the Superintending Polling Officer, of "F" Ward was then examined and he explained the structure of the booth—the partitione and arrangement that were made inside the Damodar Thackersey Hall.

Yeotmal, Apr. 14th.—The images of Ganpati which could not be taken out for immersion owing to the tension between Hindus and Mussalmans at Akola will be taken in procession this week in pursuance of a letter addressed by the Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government to the Commissioner of Berar.

STANDING COMMITTEE ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Standing Committee Election results do not appear very creditable to the Councillors. It appears ridiculous that new-comers like Mr. Khairaj and Mr. Pandit should respectively obtain 29 and 25 votes, whereas Dr Bisni and Mr. Vidya should each get only 14 and 10 votes respectively. It is, however, some consolation that both the new-comers proved unsuccessful. A noticeable feature is that there were no less than four newcomers aspiring to serve the city on the Standing Committee.

It appears that 100 councillors voted. As each had 12 votes the total number of votes that should have been cast is 1,200, whereas there were only 937 votes actually cast. Therefore 263 votes or 22 per cent. were withheld. This is not the spirit of the rule which says: "Each Councillor may vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies". Under this permissible form of the vote some go to the length of voting for themselves only if they be candidates, or voting for friends if they not candidates. Merit is moonshine. Evidently the rule should be altered from "may" to "must". The Corporation ought to consider the merits and demerits of the suggestion.

There is one defect which has escaped observation because no occasion has hitherto arisen. The voting is by ballot, but there is no provision to ascertain who voted for whom in case the validity of the votes is in question. Such provision is invariably made in all systems of voting by ballot. In the present case 10 Councillors were co-opted. Mr. Samdasani has challenged the validity of the election of the Co-opted. In case he succeeds the question will arise whether any one of the elected members of the Standing Committee according to the present results was elected by the votes of the co-opted Councillors. I observe moreover that four candidates came from the co-opted councillors, three of whom, namely, Mr. Pai, Mrs. Gokhale and Mr. Dhabholkar are elected. The election of Mr. Pai, Mrs. Gokhale and Mr. Dabholkar would be invalid in case the election is set aside, but the question may arise whether the whole election is not invalid.—Yours, etc.

A. B. C.

April 9.

CRIME OF PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Pandit Motilalji's hawking of Khaddar in the streets of Allahabad has evidently roused the fear of your Bori Bunder contemporary, the "Times of India." The paper, while laboriously polishing this fear with the usual white man's contempt and cynicism, sees in this action of Motilalji the utter collapse of the Congress. A few days before we all read in the papers of the extreme indignation caused to the King of England when His Majesty found foreign typewriters in use in His country. His Majesty, after describing this condition of affairs as simply scandalous, called upon his servants to see the scandal abolished. May I now ask the "Times of India" as to whether it has found in this love of His Majesty towards His country and subjects the collapse of the British Empire or of any other institution such as Parliament? The answer, as usual, will certainly be that what is "country's love" there is country's crime here. Perhaps your contemporary does not know that even the meanest Indian, chained as he is, is wise enough to see a complete identity of spirit and motive that underlay the actions, namely, that of His Majesty and that of Motilalji; and if there is difference in the method of encouraging the development of indigenous industries it is only because of our slavery. But the "Times of India" knows well that the patriotic lead given to Khaddar by the leader of the Swaraj Party will flash across the country and fire the patriotism of every Indian with a revitalised sense of the importance of Khaddar for the attainment of Swaraj and hence comes out this morning with its abuses and contempt, which, however, must impress upon every Indian, I believe, the importance of Khaddar as the most efficient weapon to win Swaraj. Otherwise why this outburst? And to that extent I thank your contemporary.—Yours, etc.

K. N. RAMIER.

THE TERROR OF KHADDAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news of Pandit Motilal Nehru—the leading Congressman—having hawked khadi in the Allahabad streets has so much unhinged the mind of the Bori Bunder dame that her outburst, under the caption of "Congress Collapse," is almost bordering upon lunacy. It may be temporary. Otherwise the dame would not have made a display of arguments and conclusions that will do credit to none but a mad woman. Is it not amazing that the moment a Congress leader sells khadi the dame should shout out at the top of her hoarse voice that the Congress has collapsed and when a distinguished white man or woman serves tea at a memorable gathering, sells poppies on an Empire Day, makes a special trip to Paris, London slums, Goa, Bombay slums or other similar centres. The "Times of India's" sensitive mind is quite unconcerned and it has no fear of the British Empire going to dogs? Instead of writing a silly article drawing stupid inferences, the "Times" had better congratulate the Government on its supposition that the Indian National Congress—the great impediment in the path of Government—is dead.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM.

On Tuesday evening, thousands of Muslims of Indore assembled near the Idgah for Id prayer and as a token of their love, the Anjuman Islam offered "pan supari" to Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, the Prime Minister, who was present on the occasion.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE
of 26 years fame all over the world.

Your kind letter dated 7-6-20 to hand, and am extremely glad to inform you that the patient is quite alright after taking the specific of K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros., she was suffering for the last four years which was hereditary, I am greatly indebted to them.

Yours faithfully,
S. JANARDHANAM,
Amalapuram.
Dist. Godavari.

13-6-1920.
Address:—
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY Bros.,
Dept. No. 5, Delhi.

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THE SURE PILE CURE
Rs 2/4/- per tube large size

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SMALL TOWNS, HOTELS, CLUBS & MESSES
Specially Designed for
INDIA
400—600—800 and 1600 lbs. Daily production
Ice produced once in 8 hours
Best Indian References

GIACOMO JUCKER
Apollo Street, ... Bombay

CART WHEELS
Price per pair 4ft. Dia. Rs. 50.

Same design as is used by Government Ordnance Departments. The Naves are of cast iron with detachable tapered bushes duly machined. Spokes and Felloes are of strong wood and a broad tyre is shrunk on and bolted. Axle to suit above Rs. 10/- extra. For further particulars write to:—
C. NANALAL and Co.,
Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 8.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

April 16.

A drop of 13 points in old crop and 9 to 8 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation on reports of favourable weather. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 5 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Besugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 15th instant as under:—

"Market declined on long liquidation owing to indications of better weather. Favour purchase."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern:—

The Coal mining crisis appears to be taking an unfavourable turn, thereby becoming a depressing factor in trade, and should a serious hitch in negotiations take place, it might lead to a struggle over a period.

The weather seems more favourable just now, and if this continues so, the planting of the New Crop will proceed with good speed, and may effect values on the easy side.

In sympathy with the decline in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 341 i.e. Re. 1¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Exporters were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 342. Around this level some Offices were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 339 and closed at Rs. 340¼ at 3 p.m. Whilst July/August opened at Rs. 347 and steadily eased to Rs. 344½ on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 345¼ at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 315 and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 316. Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers. July opened at Rs. 319 and closed at Rs. 321. Shroffs were moderate buyers. F G Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 257 and Rs. 262 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to be dull and the demand was very limited.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—2,200 bales Punjab/American, 400 bales Dhollera and 100 bales Kalagin. Total tenders up-to-date are 5,300 bales Punjab/American, 1,800 bales Dhollera, 400 bales Kalagin, and 200 bales Broach in all 7,700 bales.

The Sowri market is closed to-day owing to Parsi holiday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

Bombay, April 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May	340½
Fully Good Broach July/August	345½
Fully Good Bengal May	257
Fully Good Bengal July	262
Fine Oomra May	316
Fine Oomra July	321

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	284	274	262	252
M. G. Surat	428	423	413	403
M. G. Oomra No. 3	335	325	310	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1		370	360	345
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2		358	348	333
M. G. Broach No. 2	370	363	353	345
M. G. Punjab/American	383	373	363	353
M. G. Nassari	448	443	433	423

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 16.

Fully Good Broach Juy/August	345
Fully Good Broach July/August	350
Fully Good Bengal May	261
Fully Good Bengal July	266
Fine Oomra May	319
Fine Oomra July	329

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

	Ready. New.	May.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F G M G	260	260
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans F G M G	350/65	.....
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	319
Mulkapur Fine M G	300	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	300	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fin eM G	360	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	350	341
Muthia Fine M G	275	.....
Muthia F G M G	265	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	365	.....
Westerns M G	320/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	365	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	.....	.....
Dhollera F G M G	.....	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th April, 1926.

Cotton	21,945 bales.
Wheat	6,953 cwts.
Linseed	19,925 cwts.
Rape, etc.,	1,088 cwts.
Gingellyseed	543 cwts.
Poppyseed	134 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,121 cwts.
Castorseed	18,962 cwts.
Rice	2 889 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,351 cwts.
Cottonseed	12,099 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	7,051 cwts.
Juwar	2,567 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,099 cwts.
Coal	3,170 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	479	2,86,589	2,75,86
Central India ..	2,970	3,41 902	3,02,915
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,244	1,94,096	1,81,187
Hyderabad-Gaorani	291	69,551	93,382
Berar	1,887	4,47 583	5,35,767
Central Provinces ..	619	2,30,350	2,46,390
Total Oomras ..	7,490	15,70,071	16,34,502
Dholera	2,394	1,96,731	1.33,879
N.W. Provinces ..	61	1.27.155	1.29-801
Rajputana	1,713	91.797	58,382
Sind-Punjab ..	2,394	2.56,484	3.45,664
Broach	2,236	3,02,037	2.82,579
Coompta & Dharwar	2.526	48,218	47,090
Westerns-Northerns	1,614	30,784	35,332
Coconada		3 1,479	927
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	99	10,185	10,603
Persian	111	2,488	3.158
American	79	1,755	2,062
Egyptian and African		45,166	33,126
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	1,125	1,893	3,487
Total ..	21,945	26,63,978	27,27,56

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th April This year	Last year
Europe	796	3,93,318	4,28,545
Japan & China ..	12,711	12,43,397	11,97,851
Coast Ports ..		19,684	13,480
Up country by Rail.		57,631	9,170
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		83,901	63,868
Total	13,497	17,97,031	17,12,914

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 15.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Mid. Americans Spot 10.16.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 15.65.	
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
May	18.87
July	18.33
October	17.42
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
May	18.88
July	18.34
October	17.44
NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—	
May	18.16
October	16.78

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15.

Future Delivery Prices:—	
May	9.51—.03
July	9.37—.03
October	9.07—.03
January	8.97—.04
EGYPTIAN:—	
July	14.70 unchgd.
November	14.45 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.	
Liverpool:—	
April	9.56—.03
May	9.51—.03
June	9.40—.04
August	9.25—.04
September	9.14—.04
October	9.06—.04
November	8.97—.05
December	8.97—.04
January	8.96—.05
February	8.94—.05
March	8.95—.04
April	8.93—.04

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. April 15.

Scinde Good	6.30
Scinde Fully Good	6.70
Scinde Fine	7.10
Bengal Good	6.40
Bengal Fully Good	6.80
Bengal Fine	7.20
Oomra Good	7.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.50
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach Good	7.90
Broach Fully Good	8.30
Broach Fine	8.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15.

April	15.15 —.05
May	15.05 —.05
June	14.85 unchgd.
July	14.73 + .03
August	14.73 unchgd.
September	14.65 unchgd.
October,	14.60 unchgd.
November	15.45 unchgd
December	14.40 unchgd.
January	14.30 unchgd.
February	14.30 unchgd.
March	14.30 unchgd.
April	14.30 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 15.

Futures at New York:—	
May	18.82—.13
July	18.26—.13
October	17.38—.09
December	17.06—.09

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.	
Liverpool:—	Liverpool, April 15.
May	9.51—.03
July	9.36—.04
October	9.06—.04
December	8.97—.04

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 15.

	Bales.
COTTON:—	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Dty's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York:—	
May	18.82—.13
July	18.26—.13
October	17.38—.09
Spot Cotton at New York	19.35—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.36—.10
Futures at New Orleans:—	
May	18.11—.10
October	16.77—.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 17 3/4.	
Demand Bills 4.85.62.	
Silver Commercial Foreign Mined 65 3/4.	

WHEAT.

London, April 15.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. April/May sellers 53/9.

Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs. April/May sellers 52/3.

Tone:—Easier but closed firmer on fair trade.

Australian April/May sellers 58/3.

Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 57/6.

Tone:—Easier.

Cargo, Barletta Russo 61 lbs. April Continent paid 53 7/8.

Cargo, West Australian April Continent paid 58/9;

Cargo, South Australian April Continent paid 59/.

Cargo South Australian Feb. Continent paid 58/9.

SEEDS.

London, April 15.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

April/May paid £14 5/16.

May/June paid £14 7/16.

June/July sellers £14 1/2.

Tone:—Steady.

Cottonseed Bombay:—

April/May sellers 7 5/8.

May/June paid 7 5/8

Tone:—Firm and dearer.

Castorseed Bombay April/May sellers 17 1/8

Tone:—Easier.

Linseed Bombay, Small May early paid 16 5/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton April/May sellers £19 3/8.

Rapeseed Toria per ton April/May Hamburg sellers £20 1/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton April/May sellers £18 3/8.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore April/May sellers £20 1/2.

Rapeseed, Toria April Rotterdam paid £20.

LINSEED.

London, April 15.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

April/May paid 16 7/16.

May/June sellers 16 1/2.

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

May/Aug. paid 29/6

Sep/Dec paid 29/10 1/2.

RUBBER.

London, April 15.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June value 2/.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 22 3/4, sellers 23 1/4.

Tone:—Closed steadier.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 15.

Cardiff to Bombay, 16/6.

BARLEY.

London, April 15.

Karachi Barley May/June London sellers 28/9.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 16.

Since our last our ready market has been steadier with brisk purchase enquiries. Prices have seen an improvement of about 4 annas in the last week-end price-levels. Java March shipment prices have also evidenced a rise of about 6d. per cwt, the market ruling firm during the later half of the week. Java New Crop prices have ruled steady around last week-end price-levels. Beet Sugar prices for March shipment also witnessed a steadier tendency throughout the week, evidencing a rise of 4d per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/12 and Rs. 15/8 for Java ready sugar, Rs. 15/10 and Rs. 15/6 for Mauritius Crystal Sugar, Rs. 15/10 and Rs. 15/5 for B R B Beet ready sugar, sh 16/2 and sh 15/8 for March, sh 14/9 and sh 14/7 for July/September and sh 14/11 and sh 14/10 for October/December shipment for Java sugar and sh 15/5 and sh 14/11 for March shipment for B R B Beet Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 33,000 bags of sugar are estimated at 5,000 bags of Java, 10,000 bags of Mauritius and 1,50,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/12 per cwt.

Shipment March sh 16/5 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July/September sh 14/11 per cwt F B H.

Shipment October/December sh 15/1 per cwt F B H.

B R B Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/12 per cwt.

Shipment March sh 15/6 per cwt F B H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep. sellers 15/1 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sep. sellers 15/4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sep. sellers 15/4 3/4.

Tone:—Firmer but nothing doing.

The Bombay Prantic Maheswari Yuvak Mandal's third gathering will be held in Sholapur on Miti Vaishakh Vadya Ashtmi Navami (Wednesday and Thursday 5th, and 6th proximo.)

The 20th anniversary of the Rishikul, Hardwar, was celebrated from 9th to 13th inst. Important speeches were delivered on different important subjects. About Rs. 10,000 were received in cash and kind excluding promises of about a thousand yearly.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1050
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1110
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1095
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123½
Bank' sbuying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 196½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D.D Rs. 277

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/16
London—Paris Frcs 144.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs 131.40
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

London, April 15.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 29 3/4 quiet.

London, April 15.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 3/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 3/4.
Closing oTne of Silver:—Little China selling. Absence of buyers. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4-1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
American Dollars	276½
Hongkong Dollars	152½
Shanghai	198½
Japan	128 3/4
Singapore	158½
Market Steady.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 15.

Stockholm	18.16
Oslo	22.30
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.18

London, April 15.

Exchange on London in Paris 143.40.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 1/4.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.85.

New York, April 15.

Demand Bills 4.85.62.

London April 14.

Exchange Belgium 129.12.
Exchange Athens (Mutilated).
Cuban Sugar April sellers 11.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 16.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 11 1/2.

BULLION

Bombay, April 16.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7/6
National Bank Bar gold Rs. 21/11/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 67/6/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 67/6/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 67/5/0

London, April 15.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d 29/12
Silver forward d 29/12
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China sold. India was a less keen buyer. We think some further decline possible. Market closed with sellers at to-day's price.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, April 15.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91 7/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £102 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £74 3/4 —1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 plus 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £108 —1/2.
Consols 2½ p.c. 54 3/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 55 1/4 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 7/8 plus 3/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 7/8 plus 1/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 16.

Ready:—21/8/0
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/8/0. At 6 p.m. 21/8/0.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/9/0. At 6 p.m. 21/9/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/1/6
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/2/9
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 16.

Ready:—67/8/0
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 67/8. Lowest 67/7. At 6 p.m. 67/7
Vaida Visak:—Opening 67/6. Lowest 67/6. At 6 p.m. 67/6
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/8/0
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/15/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Per md.	April 16. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	8/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	58 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	55 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Per md.	April 16. Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 12 0
Copper, German	¾	58 8 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Coppper Germtn	1¼	60 0 0
Copper American	1¼	61 0 0
Copper American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		57 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper, English Bars		58 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klat		68 8 0
Lead Rangoon		26 8 0
Lead, Country		23 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	58 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	59 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		59 8 0
German Copper 1¼, to 1½ to. 2		60 0 0
American Copper	3/4	59 0 0
American Copper	1 to 1¼	61 0 0
English Copper	3/4	58 8 0
English Copper	2	60 0 0

METALS.

London, April 15.

English best Selected Copper £60
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 7/16.
Copper Braziers £74.
Yellow Metal £98 3/4.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.
Tin Block £284 3/4.

BOMBAY JAPAN-YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, April 16.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6¼	0 7 3
Finix	No. 6¼	0 7 6
Kilachand	No. 8¼	0 8 6
David	No. 10¼	0 10 0
Shapurji	No. 10¼	0 9 6
Tricumdas	No. 10¼	0 9 9
Currimbhoy	No. 12¼	0 10 0
Tricumdas	No. 12¼	0 10 3
Kilachand	No. 14¼	0 9 9
Kilachand	No. 20¼	0 10 9
Japan	No. 20	0 12 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6
Japan	No. 40	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42½	1 5 6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 16.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

	Per	Rs. As. Pa.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 12 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 11 6
Jamshed	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—		
Standard	,,	1 2 9
Century	,,	1 2 3
Hindustan	,,	1 3 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 3 0
Phœnix	,,	1 2 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 2 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 1 9
Kaliamardan	,,	1 2 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5203/5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 2 6
David Mills	,,	1 3 0
Apollo	,,	1 3 0
E D Sassoon	,,	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 2 0
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	,,	1 1 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 1 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darii)	,,	1 1 3
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
1362 Tata	,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 8 0
Jamshed	,,	4 8 0
Century	,,	5 0 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 4 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 4 0
Bombay United	,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5300 Sholapur	,,	12 0 0
Textile Mills £3 1/2	,,	
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9 0 0
Hindustan	,,	9 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 0 6
Textile	,,	1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 11 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 11 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb	1 5 6
Great	,,	1 5 0
Phœnix	,,	1 5 6
CHADAR KORI CALENDER:—		
Hindustan	Per piece	0 0 0
David	,,	0 0 0

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 16.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921-30 Rs
5 per cent War Loan due 1922-47 Rs. 101
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 104
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs 103/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1940-50 Rs. 108/4
6 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) du 1923 Rs. 106/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 106/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free due 1935 Rs. 112
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1978 Rs. 83
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 109/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104

Tone of Market:—Firm, better enquiry for 1945/55 loan and 3½ per cent. Paper.

London, April 15.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £246,500,000.
Public Deposits £11000.000
Other Deposits £103,600,000.
Govt. Securities £40,200,000.
Other Securities £66,600,000.
Notes and Gold £25,500,000.
The Bank Reserve is 22.27 per cent of the Liabilities.

SHARES

London, April 15.

Hongkong Bank £125.
Chartered Bank £20.
National Bank £47.
P. & O. Bank £9 1/8.
Eastern Bank £5 3/4 ex dividend.

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, April 15.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 68|0|0
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 68|0|0
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 67|0|0
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac Rs. 60|0|0
Napthol A. S. Rs. 6|0|0
Napthol A.S.B.S. Rs. 7|0|0
Scarlet Rs. 2|8|0
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3|10|0
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5|8|0
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6|0|0
Indigo Rs. 2|2|0
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1|10|0
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1|0|0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3|8|0
Crysophinine Rs. 5|0|0
Sulphur Black Rs. 1|0|0

Tone and remarks:—We have to report limited business in small packing Alizarines. Indenthrine Blue and Violet met with some demand from Ahmedabad. Napthols see some business at the current rates. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, April 16.

Quotations are:—
Healds-Cotton Rs. 1|0|9
Healds-Elastic Rs. 22|0|0
Healds-Wire Rs. 3|12|0
Reeds Re. 0|2|5
Roller Cloth 16 oz. K. Rs. 8|6|0
Roller Cloth 18 oz. K Rs. 9|2|0
Sizing flannel 72 in. K Rs. 3|14|0
Bandings-rim-scroll Oldham Rs. 1|3|0
Bandings-tubular Rs. 1|10|6
Bandings-spindle Rs. 1|5|6
Bobbins-Slubbing Rs. 24|0|0
Bobbins-Rovings Rs. 20|0|0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Rs. 5|12|0
Bobbins-conical 5" Rs. 6|0|0
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8" Rs. 5|8|0.
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1|12|0

Tone and Remarks:—Cotton Healds and Reeds saw quite a steady tone. Bobbins kept featureless. Bandings and woolen goods saw an insignificant spot inquiry. Pickers and Picking Bands have had no further developments. Market is practically steady with moderate spot demand.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, April 16.

Quotations:—
Soda Caustic 98 per cent Rs. 18
Soda Sulphide Rs 10/12/0
Soda Hydrosulphide Re. 0/10/8
Soda Bichromate Rs. 27
Salt Aniline Re. 0/9/0
Salt Antimony Re. 0/8/0
Salt Epsom Rs. 3/12/0
Salt Glauber Rs. 3/12/0
Potash Chlorate Re. 0/3/10
Potash Bichromate Rs. 32
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5/6/0
Chloride Zinc Rs. 18/8/0
Acid Acetic Re. 0/7/0
Acid Oxalic Rs. 28
Sago Flour Rs. 12/12/0
Farina Rs. 12/8/0
Maize Starch Rs. 11/14/0
Dextrine Rs. 17
Copper Sulphate Rs. 23
Alumina Sulphate Rs. 6/8/0
Litharge Rs. 37
Alum of Chrome Rs. 15
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 34
Sugar lead White Rs. 40
Bleaching Powder Rs. 11/8/0

Caustic and Phosphate Soda saw rather an improved demand. Soda-ash kept in demand, but the price ruled steady. Sago, Farina, Dextrine and Maize Starch, are all without any improvement in rates. Chrome Alum changed hands at Rs. 15. Brown and White Sugar Lead have had no further inquiries. Salts are ruling without animation. Zinc chloride kept in demand at Rs. 18/8/0 while Magnesium has been quoted at Rs. 5/6/0 with a steady tone.

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a slight change both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on some short covering on reports of unfavourable weather. Later the prices eased a little. At the close the market was easy.

The action of the American market has been fairly well in accordance with the experience of recent weeks and quiet but steady markets showing narrow fluctuations have been the general rule throughout this week, thus little alteration in the level has taken place. The only outstanding feature of the week was the consumption of the United States mills for the last month, and although, this was not quite up to some authorities' expectations, it is still a very large total, being 635,000 bales against 567,000 bales the preceding month, and 583,000 bales for the corresponding month last year.

The weather conditions during the past week have been reported favourable in the South-East portion of the Cotton Belt but unfavourable in the Western section. In some portions the work of planting is still delayed as a result of too wet and cold weather but this may easily be made up by a week or two of dry weather.

The relative differences between months have altered slightly, but the tone has indicated further steadiness in nearer positions compared with further-off positions which show a distinctly easier feeling. Little alteration has taken place in the parity between the Liverpool market and the overseas exchanges, and there is nothing fresh to write on this score.

Accounts from Manchester still indicate a quieter state of affairs, but considerable business is probable as soon as buyers have sufficient confidence to place orders. Bullish enterprise is being rather checked by the pessimistic reports from Manchester, which are not surprising, when the fact of the unhappily disturbed conditions and the industrial unrest in various parts of the world is considered. So many of the export industries is passing through times of stress, that it is impossible to view the situation with any great optimism. The coal trade is apparently in a deplorable condition due to the miners' trouble in England which is a disconcerting factor and it may have some effect upon the course of values.

It appears to us on the whole that it is a situation which induces great conservatism and caution. We still think that the best policy to pursue, in a restricted manner, is to buy on easy markets for the present, owing to the fact that during the next few weeks there will probably be opportunities of realising purchases previously made at a satisfactory profit, because of the anxiety which will naturally be displayed about the progress of the crop, and the many causes which will be brought forward as reasons for complaint. For the immediate future, we do not look for much change in the outlook; certainly, the limited trade offtake is causing a depressing influence at the moment, but against this the statistical position appears strong.

The local market continues to rule on dull and interesting lines, but the movement is distinctly in a downward direction. Until there is any fresh development in the trade demand or a sufficient improvement in the export demand the market is likely to remain stagnant at or about the present level.

Ready cotton still maintains a poor tone and the demand is limited to nice descriptions only at lower rates.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	last week	This week
New York May	18.79	18.82 plus 3
New York July	18.24	18.26 plus 2
New York October	17.48	17.38 plus 10
New York Dec.	17.13	17.06 minus 7
New York Jan.	17.05	16.98 minus 7
Liverpool May	9.47	9.51 plus 4
Liverpool July	9.35	9.36 plus 1
Liverpool October	9.12	9.06 minus 6
Liverpool January	9.03	8.96 minus 7

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 9th instant at Rs. 348 and gradually eased to Rs. 343½ on Commission and Jaanpese Houses selling. From this level the market after fluctuating within a very narrow compass recovered to Rs. 345½ on Shroffs buying and closed on the 15th instant at Rs. 342½. F. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 349 on the 9th instant and declined to Rs. 346 on selling by Commission Houses. After small fluctuations the market improved to Rs. 350½ on buying by prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 348 on the 15th instant.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 319 and gave way to Rs. 317 on Shroffs selling. On buying by Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs the values advanced to Rs. 320 and the market closed on the 15th instant at Rs 317. Whilst July opened at Rs. 321 and going down by a couple of rupees on Commission Houses and general selling advanced to Rs. 324 on prominent Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 321 on the 15th instant. F. G. Bengal May opened at Rs. 261 and closed at Rs. 259½ the highest being Rs. 262 and the lowest Rs. 259½. Whilst July opened at Rs. 265 and closed at Rs. 264½ the highest being Rs. 266½ and the lowest Rs. 263½.

PIECE GOODS.

The conditions prevailing in the cloth market during the past week have been far from satisfactory. The wholesale demand has been conspicuous by its absence, and the small retail enquiry is hardly sufficient to maintain the prices at their current level. The buying power of the upcountry merchants has been considerably weakened and hence the inquiry for cloth is only from hand to mouth, future requirements not being anticipated. The uncertainty regarding the future course of exchange and the lower tendency of the raw material, have served as a warning to the merchants, who do not wish to be caught napping, and a cautious policy has therefore been adopted by them. The present is the best time of the season for consumption of white goods, as usually the buyers purchase goods during the two months before the monsoon. But so far there are no signs of any revival in the demand, and there seems to be a lack of enterprise amongst those in trade. The American cotton crop this season is expected to be the biggest on record.

Business in Grey Shirtings of Manchester make has been at a low ebb, only occasional sales being put through. Rupee rates have remained nominally steady. Grey Drills have not shown any change. Prices of Grey Jaconets have been very irregular. White Shirtings have been easier in values. No fresh feature of interest has been noticeable in White Mulls. 27 inches by 18 yards ranges of low quality. Nainsooks have shown a reduction of two annas per piece all round. Prints and Fancies have been selling in small lots.

The Manchester Market has been quite featureless and several manufacturers are said to be losing ground a little. Here and there some needy sellers have booked business at cut-fine prices. Several looms have been lying idle and difficulty will be experienced in restarting the same.

Local mill cloths have been quiet. Prices have remained unchanged. Deliveries have been moderate. The demand has been slack. No fresh sales have been made by the mills. Odd lots have been lying in stock with the mills since a long time, and sales cannot be effected of the same.

The quotations for the leading chops of Grey and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

Ralli's Fari No 2000	39×37½/38		10	4 0
„ 100,000	..45× „	..	12	4 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× „	..	10	0 0
„ No. 2300	..37× „	..	8	8 0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	10	8 0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	10	8 0
„ No. 16000	..	..	11	0 0
„ No. 17000	.. „	..	11	8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 „	..	10	4 0
„ No. 2750	..45 „	..	12	4 0
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1/2..		17	8 0
„ BB	..38×38 1/2..		15	8 0
„ Rupee No. 5	..38×38 1/2..		14	0 0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2/38		10	4 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „	..	10	4 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		16	8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Ralli's Musjid No. 425,26×40			19	

GREY JACONETS.

Ralli No. 18	..45×22	..	6	5 0
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	5	11 0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	5	1 0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	5	8 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..	20	8 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	25	8 0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	17	8 0

WHITE MULLS.

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	8 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	4 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	8 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	7	0 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	2 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	10 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	7	12 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	4	14 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net		14	8 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..	7	2 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	2 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	3	8 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	4	0 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	4	8 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×	18 Avg.		..	
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	6	14 0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	0 0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	5	8 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	5	8 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	0 0
„ No. 975	..50×18		6	8 0
„ No. 615	..50×18		7	0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20		6	12
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	2	12 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	3	10 0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	3	6 0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	2	10 0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	2	12 0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	2	14 0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	3	0 0
„ No. 39620 T.N.	38×22	..	5	0 0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	4	0 0
„ No. 95950-97970	..		..	
„ Saraswati	36×18	..	7	0 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18.		4	12 0
„ No. 50000	„	..	5	4 0
„ No. 33340/333	/33360		5	12 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	3	8 0
Greaves' No. 8000	T.B. 38+22		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	3	8 0
S.W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"		..	3	8 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	9	12 0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	16	12 0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	12	8 0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	10	12 0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	10	12 0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	16	8 0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	8 0
9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	8 0
Elephant" Drills	29×	.. „	17	0 0
Duck Drills	..40	.. „	12	10 0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 15.

Since our last prices have ruled rather easy on account of the continued absence of demand since many months, and dealers have not been showing any interest as yet and are quite unwilling to effect any fresh purchases even at low rates in as much as they feel much tired in the continued heavy losses which they have sustained during the past so many months in all their purchases effected in the hope of realising profits. Business on the whole has been much restricted and the buyers have been away from the market in anticipation of lower prices in the long run. Inquiries however have increased from all the quarters but the rates offered being too low business has not been possible.

ENGLISH YARNS.

All forward business has been at a stand still on account of lower prices on this side. Yarns from stock have been selling in small quantities at a loss to the dealers and under these conditions they are not inclined to effect any fresh purchases.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Offtake has shown further improvement although prices have gone down to the extent of 1/4 of an anna per lb. Turnover on 40s. Single yarn during the week has been very satisfactory whereas in case of twofold and Mercerised yarns position is rather slack. Fresh forward business has not been possible on account of the rise in Exchange as well as higher quotations from the other side but as the stocks are rapidly getting consumed we have reasons to believe that within a fortnight fresh business will again be possible if the rates are brought down to the previous level.

INDIAN YARNS.

Mills have been getting on with difficulty on account of accumulated stock and the absence of demand and although some of them are eager to get rid of their stocks at even low rates bulk business has not been possible on account of continued absence amongst buyers. The present level of prices is however low and attractive and as the Ramzan month is over it seems very likely that the business will increase and in course of time buying on a larger scale will be possible. Besides cotton prices have remained steady and China Market has effected purchases in all about 4000 Packages up-to-date which factor is likely to give some impetus to the Bazar buyers. Up-country advices however are yet very poor and the Calcutta Riots have made that market very nervous. Rangoon has been showing some interest since late and a few packages have been purchased during the week for that Market.

Looking to the circumstances on the whole it seems the worst is nearly over and before long we expect some improvement in demand.

EXEMPTION OF EXTRA WHARFAGE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday last, the Trustees considered a representation from the Chamber of Commerce regarding the difficulty experienced by consignees in clearing goods detained by the Customs Department for purposes of analytical and other tests, within the free days, and requesting the Trustees to exempt such goods from extra wharfage fees or to allow an extension of seven extra free days, in respect of such goods. On the recommendation of the Marine Committee, the Board approved an amendment of the Docks Scale of Rates to provide for the exemption during the period of test, plus two additional free days to allow for completion of documents etc.

An amendment of the Docks Scale of Rates was approved to provide for the levy of import wharfage only in the case of liquid fuel discharged and subsequently re-shipped by vessels undergoing repairs in the Dry Docks.

Tenders for the supply of 450 tons Portland cement for maintenance works during 1926/27 were considered and the tender of the Rundi Portland Cement Co., Ltd., was accepted; the tender of Mr. Tukaram Purshottam was accepted for the supply of sand and shingle for repair works, the rates quoted being the lowest of tenders received.

CLERK ROAD PLOTS LEASED.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held in the office of the Trust on Thursday noon.

It was resolved at the meeting to approve of the Action of the Land Manager in leasing out of two plots of land near Clerk Road for three years.

The Trustees considered an application from Mr. D. R. Contractor to reduce the rents of some plots of the Trust in his possession and rejected it.

It was resolved to demolish a building in Scheme 60 Naigaum.

The Trustees considered an application for a month's privilege leave from Mr. V. A. Dighe, Assistant Engineer of the Trust and sanctioned it.

After transacting some other minor business the meeting came to an end.

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 16.

The disturbance over South Bengal is moving eastwards. It has caused nearly general rain in South Bengal and local rain in Assam. A fresh disturbance has given a few falls of rain on the Frontier.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh half an inch; Gauhati one; Sibsagar and Chittagong three-quarters; Noakhali one and a half; Barisal and Jessore one; Narayanganj, Khulna and Parachinar a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Arakan and Upper Burma.—A. P.

SHARE MARKET.

April 16

Market was steadier in mill shares.

In cash shares there was good demand. There was good rise in Bank shares. Imperial Bank fully paid 1552/8 and Quarters 415. Central Bank 23.6, India Bank 77/8.

Tramway is also very firm 118/2.

Andhra Valley 590, Tata Power 442/8, Tata 1st Pref. 38/12.

We quote B. Dyeing 862/8, Century 361/4, Fazulbhoy 836/4, Pearl 476/4, Crescent 192/8, Indore 382/8, Nagpur 477/8, Swadesh 476/4, New Great 311/4, Simplex 135, Tata Ord. 17/4, Tata defd. 44.6, Tata Hydro 943/12, Tramways ord. 118/2.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Div.	Quotations Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	77-8 X D
Baroda ..	50	4	76 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1½	23 6 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c	80 X D
Imperial	500	40	1552-8
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	415
Union	7½	..	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	9	8
Central India Mining.	10	4½	27	8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	30	
Katni Comet O. ..	100	..	47	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	12
Shivrajpure	10	8—Y	40	XD

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	845	XD
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.c.	143	X D
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	110	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	85	D
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	86	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	75	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	75	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77	x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	151	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	645	XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	67-8	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	167-8	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225	
Scindia Steam ..	3/-	—0—14—0	9-4	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	590	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	880	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	118	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	943	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	905	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	442-8	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	650	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	215	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	820	xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	x D
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	535	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	130	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	457	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	127	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	8
Bombay Uganda ..	90	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	4 7	X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	10	..	190	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Prof. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	109	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	98-12	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	44	6
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	17	4
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	1y	18	12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	8
New India	25	1y	16	6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	855	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	2	10

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395	X D
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	12
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	345	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	862	8 XD
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	370	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	180	
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	37	8
Century	100	20y	361-4	XD
Central India O. ..	100	16	477	8 XD
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	415	
Ceylon	100	..	50	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	120	XD
Coorla	100	7y	145	
Crescent	100	nil	192	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	360	
David	500	..	370	
Dawn	250	40	362-8	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0-13	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	240	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	150	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	285	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	830	4
Finlay	100	nil	115	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	108	12
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	6	166	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	383	12
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	62	8
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	50	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	117	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	14
Kohinoor	500	..	930	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5175	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	23	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	93	12
Madras United ..	250	15	410	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2900	
Mathradas	100	..	142	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	96	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	117	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	311	4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	476	4
Pheenix	100	10	410	XD
Planet	100	..	5	
Premier	100	..	47	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7300	
Simplex	250	..	135	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	47	8
Standard	500	100	1280	
Swadeshi	100	18	476	4
Swan	100	nil	145	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110	
Vahnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1990	
Vahnu P.	500	35	540	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				403 XD
Bombay Cotton				340
Bombay Dyeing	860	863-12	853-8	862-8
Century ..	357-8	361 4	352-8	362-8
Central India	477-8	477-4	473-12	477-8
Colaba Land ..				120
Crescent ..				122-8
Edward Sassoon				150
Fazulbhoy ..	832-8	833-12	826-4	836-4
Finlay				115
Globe				25
Gokak				103-12
Indian Bleaching				166-4
Indore Malwa				382-8
Kohinoor				930
Madhowjee				98-12
Mathuradas				142-8
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore.				112-8
New Great ..	305	311-4	305	311-4
Pearl	475	478-12	467-8	476-4
Pabany				240
Pehoenix				410 XD
Simplex				135
Swadeshi ..	475	476-4	473-12	477-8
Swan Mills				145
Tata Mill				110

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				130
Bombay Steam				167-8
Tram Co., Ord.	113-12	116-4	113-12	115-10
Bundi Cement				9-8
Central India Mining				27-8
Indian Cement				30
Katni Cement Ord.				42-8
Shivarajpur				40
Tata Hydro	931-4	915	930	913-12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy	16-12	17-8	16-12	17-4
Tata Iron and Steel Def	43-12	45	43 12	44 6

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPORT.

April 16.

Money:—Although there was some falling off in the demand for money there were still plenty of borrowers in the market, and the rate remained at 5-1/2 per cent for call money during the week. It is anticipated that this will be the ruling rate for the balance of the month as there is no reason to expect any material change in the situation for another fortnight at least. Fixed deposit rates were also steady, with money for one month quoted at 5 per cent, for two to three months at 4½ per cent, for six months at 4 per cent and for twelve months at 4½ per cent to 5 per cent.

Government securities after a slight reaction have been generally firmer and present sentiment is inclined to be bullish, 3½ per cent Paper registered a notable advance from Rs. 75/10 to Rs. 77/8, while other quotations were also stronger, though to a somewhat less degree. Closing rates were as follows:—5 per cent Loans, 1935, 1933 and 1945/55, were quoted at Rs. 100/10, Rs. 103/10 and Rs. 107/10 respectively. 5½ per cent Bonds 1928 were placed at Rs. 106/12. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 101/2 and Rs. 102/8, 1930 at Rs. 106/4 and 1932 at Rs. 107/4. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 111/14.

Exchange:—Sterling exchange has improved steadily during the week, the quotation advancing from 1s 5 13/16d to 1s 5 29/32d, chiefly on account of the appearance of export bills, both here and on the Calcutta market, combined with a somewhat moderated demand for bullion remittances. It is felt that the demand for exchange for bullion purposes is likely to fall off still further, and if export bills begin to come into the market in quantity the quotation will probably advance further. The feature of the week, however has been the firmness of forward rates, which are quoted as follows:—April/September 1s 5 7/8d, October 1s 5 29/32d, November 1s 5 15/16d, and December/January 1s 5 31/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol. 4.86 5/16 to dol. 4.86. French francs again collapsed to 144 and Belgian following a similar course dropped to 131.40, while the Italian lire remained unchanged at 121.

Gold:—With the offtake showing no signs of improvement, and the sterling quotation following an upward course, the tendency of gold prices has been downward and a loss of about 2 1/2 annas per tola was registered during the week. Even at the lower rates the offtake did not improve, and there are no indications of any marked revival of interest in the near future. Although the off-take was unchanged at about 30,000 tolas per day, arrivals during the week were rather scanty amounting to about Rs. 6½ lakhs, with the result that stocks on hand have now been decreased to about 9 lakhs tolas (bars and coin). However, moderately heavy arrivals are expected, and the actual shipment from Durban on the 12th was reported to be £850,000 gold and £50,000 sovereigns. The incoming mail is expected to bring £62,000 gold. Inclusive of mail arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London and Durban to India is about £1,321,000, of which £1,135,000 is from Durban and £186,000 from London. The price of sovereigns, in sympathy with the rest of the market declined from Rs. 13/9 to Rs. 15/7/6 for ready, thus practically wiping out the increase registered last week, while the forward quotation reacted similarly from Rs. 13/10 to Rs. 13/8/3. London gold quotation is unchanged at 84s 11½d. The highest and lowest rates of the week in the Bombay market were Rs. 21 9/6 and Rs. 21/7/0 for ready, Rs. 21/10 and Rs. 21/7/3 for 28th April settlement and Rs. 21/10/6 and Rs. 21/8/3 for 28th May settlement. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £430,000.

The Transvaal gold output for February 1926 amounted to 758,924 fine ounces as compared with 796,270 fine ounces for January 1926 and Rs. 703,925 fine ounces for February 1925.

Silver:—The silver market has been much more active than that for gold, and a fairly large volume of business was transacted in the bazar during the week. However, the tendency of the market was generally downward, and the quotation declined by about Rs. 1/4 per 100 tolas, from Rs. 69/1 to Rs. 67/13 at the close. This weakness is largely attributable to similar weakness in both the Shanghai and London markets, and to selling in Bombay by banks for account of both China and America. With plentiful stocks of bullion on hand the last settlement passed off smoothly, and was financed without difficulty. The offtake, due to the settlement, was somewhat greater at about 280 bars a day, including the settlement off-take and also to some extent, to the stimulation of the lower prices quoted towards the end of the week. Arrivals were fairly heavy, amounting to about 2119 bars and the off-take absorbed this and the stock on hand accordingly remains unchanged at about 2090 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London registered a further decline from 2s 11 3/8d to 2s 11 1/8d. London spot prices were also weaker, dropping from 30d to 29 3/4d for ready and from 30 1/16d to 29 3/4d for forward. In this market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 69/1 and Rs. 67/9 for ready, Rs. 68/14 and Rs. 67/8 for 1st May settlement and Rs. 68/12 and Rs. 67/6 for 1st June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £250,000. The total import during the week amounted to Rs. 10,70,350 in coin and 2119 bars. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £410,000.

Shares:—The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week. Cotton mill shares were generally inclined to fluctuate little during the week and the volume of trading was small. The following quotations indicate the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 865 xd—870 xd—862/8 xd; Century Rs. 377/8—361/4xd—362/8xd; Central India Rs. 492/8—480xd—481/4xd—480xd; Crescent Rs. 192/8—190xd; Fazulbhoy Rs. 832/8—825; Kohinoor Rs. 900—930. Madhowji Rs. 100—101/4—98 12; New Great 307/8—313/12—308 12; Pearls Rs. 478/12—481 4—477/8; Simplex Rs. 137/8—136/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 492/8—496/4—480xd.

In the miscellaneous section quotations were also practically unchanged. Andhra Valleys being quoted at Rs. 590, Alcocks at Rs. 130. Tata Hydros improving to Rs. 943/12, declined again to Rs. 933/12. Tata Iron ordys and defd were steady at Rs. 15/12 and Rs. 43/12. Bombay Trams improved from Rs. 111/14 to Rs. 115/10. Cement shares show no change, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 9/8. Katni ordys at Rs. 47/8 and defds at Rs. 140. Railway shares are unchanged.

The feature of the week in the share market has been the advances in prices of Bank shares. Imperial Banks improved from Rs. 1505 to Rs. 1530 and Contributories from Rs. 395 to Rs. 405. Bank of India shares advanced from Rs. 74/8 to Rs. 77, while Central Banks were steady at Rs. 22/4.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at p.m.

Charity Entertainment in aid of E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Sir C. J. Public Hall, Mayo Road, 9-30 p m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow.

MATUNGA HINDU MAHASABHA.

A general meeting of the members of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga Branch will be held at Mr. Jivraj Nensy's bungalow to-day at 9 p.m.

SHRI YADAV GOPAL MANDAL.

The annual general meeting of this Mandal will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, when Mr. R. B. Kotkar will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received two calendars from Mr. Lalajee Mithaiwalla, Confectioner, Nul Bazar and C. P. Tank Corners, Bombay.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Samaj on Sunday the 18th instant at 5-30 p m. The Morning Divine Service will be at 7-30 a.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution and entertainment of St. Michael's High School will come off at St. Michael's to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m (S. T.) when the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla will preside.

BANDRA CIVICS CLUB.

The Bandra Civics Club will meet to-morrow at 10-30 a.m. in St Andrews School and discuss the question whether vernaculars should be the media of instruction in India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Ranchi" arrived London on Thursday the 15th instant.

The N Y K steamer "Toyooka Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here to-morrow evening.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, M.B.B.S. on "Malaria" to-day in Rangaris Chawl at Kalachowki Road, Lal Baug at 8-30 p.m. (S T.).

CURRENCY OFFICE COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Currency Office Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. sharp in the Currency Office. Mr. J. B. Tailor the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, will preside.

LECTURE ON SOCIAL PURITY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bene-Israel Seva Mandal and the Israelite Brotherhood, a public lecture will be delivered by Miss N. Catherine Davis on "Social Purity" to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazagon. Miss R. Reuben, Principal, Israelite High School, to preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th April to 6 a.m. of 16th April:—

Smallpox 6 attacks and 4 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 2 attacks; Influenza 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 75. The total mortality this day last year was 94.

LECTURE ON CHARITY.

Under the auspices of the Society of N. Sra. Da Piedade Dahul Mr. A. X. D'Souza will deliver a lecture in Concanim on "Charity and Lifework of the Society". at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Barrow Lane, Dahul, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Sr. A. P. J. Fernandes, Vice-Consul for Portugal, will preside.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan, Bombay, a public prize distribution function will take place to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at Sandhurst Road, to give prizes to those pupils (girls and boys) of all the Municipal Schools of Bombay who have passed "the Hindi Competitive Examination of the Sammelan" Sheth Anandilalji Potdar will preside.

PARSEE MEMORIAL COLUMN.

The Parsee community have erected on the Hughes Road, at the entrance of the premises of the Towers of Silence, a Memorial Column in honour of the Parsees who lost their lives while serving their country and their King in different capacities during the last great War. The column will be formally opened by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. on Monday at 6 p.m. The function is open to all Parsees.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSN.

A general body meeting of the above Association will be held at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. sharp (S. T.) for the purpose of approving the report of the Provisional Committee, for adopting the rules and regulations and objects of the Association and for appointing Officer bearers. Messrs. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, Manker, E. Woodfall and Ramanujam, will address the meeting

LECTURE ON "INDIAN ART."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union and the Young Men's Parsee Assoliation M. S. Fyzee-Rahamin will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Art," with the aid of the magic lantern slides at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road, to-morrow at 7 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF PAREL NIGHT SCHOOL.

The fourth annual social gathering of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel Night School will be celebrated to-day and to-morrow The boys of the Night School will stage the "Ekach Pyala" a drama by Ram Ganesh Gadkari at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day at 8-30 p.m. sharp. All the past students as well as present ones and the sympathisers of the School are invited.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following special programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day from 5-45 to 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV, Wavelength 387 metres.

1. Colonel Bogey March—Band.
2. Humouresque G. P. 101—Violin Solo.
3. The Cautious Lover—Song.
4. Wembling at Wembley—One-Step.
5. Do Shrimps Make Good Mothers—Fox Trot.
6. The Dollar Princess—Waltz.
7. Pajouros De Frueza—Tango.
8. O! Katherina—Fox Trot.
9. Well, I am Surprised—Fox Trot.
10. Youth and Vigour March—Band.
11. Sally's Come Back—Song.
12. My Old Shako—Song.

An after dinner concert of vocal and instrumental music arranged by Mr. T. Campbell Rogers will be transmitted by the Club at 9-30 p.m.

CAFE CHANTANT ACCOUNTS.

The Secretary of the Cafe Chantant organised in aid of the Seva Sadan submits an account of the receipts and disbursements which state that a total sum of Rs. 6,762 4-0 was received, out of which Rs. 2,329 being from the sale of tickets alone. The balance after paying off the expenses is Rs. 6,065-11-6.

The following are some of the principal donours:—

The members of the Japanese and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association Rs. 625; Mr Dosabhai H. Bhivandiwalla Rs. 500; Mrs. Sonabai Jevakar Rs. 200; On the 3rd Anniversary of Pestanji N. Wadia Rs. 200; Lady Navajbai Tata Rs. 200. Mr. E. D. Sassoon Rs. 200; The Poor Box of the Esplanade High School Rs 151; A Friend Rs. 115/10; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Davar Rs. 101; Miss. Cooverbai D. Mama Rs. 100; Mrs. K. A. Ghaswalla Rs. 100; Mr. Jamshedji A. H. Wadia Rs. 100; Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas Rs. 100; Mrs. Jerbai H. Mody Rs. 75; Mrs. J. D. Duggan Rs. 50; Mrs. Savaksha Adenwalla Rs. 50; Mr. Kikabhai P. Roychand Rs. 50; Mrs. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 50; Mr. K. F. Nariman Rs. 50. Mrs. P. M. Dalal Rs. 50.

"TEMPTRESS" DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. HORNIMAN'S EVIDENCE.

The case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman has charged Mr. Keshav Sitaram Thakeray, author of a pamphlet entitled "The Temptress" came up for hearing before Mr. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Nabibulla appeared for Mr. Horniman while the accused was defended by Mr. Gadkari.

Mr. Horniman, the complainant, giving evidence, said he was a journalist residing at Banganga, Walkeshwar. In 1913 he was appointed editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and had entire charge of the paper. He continued to be the editor till April 26, 1919, on which date he was served with an order by the Government of Bombay "to remove himself from British India." In 1916 he had occasion to institute proceedings against the proprietor, editor and publisher of the "Briton" for defamation. In that case the accused were sentenced to imprisonment. On the 14th of February last his attention was drawn to the objectionable paragraphs in the accused's book.

APOLOGY TENDERED.

Proceeding Mr. Horniman said on the date of publication of the book, he was not in India and was not in a position to institute proceedings against the accused. He caused a letter to be written to Bhandare and Co., booksellers, by his solicitors on February 19 calling upon them to cease selling any more copies of the "Temptress" as it contained defamatory statements and asking them to tender an unconditional apology for having sold the copies of the book. The book-sellers mentioned replied on the following day that they had sold six copies of the book and had no more in stock, that they were unaware of the defamatory matter contained in it, and now that their attention had been called to the same they agreed not to sell any more copies of the book and lastly they sent an unconditional apology as required. Other booksellers who had sold copies of the book were similarly addressed and had tendered apologies. Among them was a letter from A. H. Wheeler and Company, Railway bookstall agents, who acknowledged having sold 300 copies already leaving on hand 200 copies more. They expressed regret at having sold the same and assured the complainant that they would not sell any more.

After Mr. Horniman's cross examination the Court suggested that if the parties would make a further attempt to come to an amicable settlement of the dispute he would adjourn the case. Mr. Azad maintained that his client had at the very outset declared that he did not want to be vindictive.

In the end the parties agreed to meet together and try to come to a settlement, the Court suggesting that the accused should make proper amends to Mr. Horniman and satisfy him, because Mr. Horniman had generously agreed to give time to the accused for reconsidering his position.

Pending the result of the negotiations the further hearing of the case was adjourned to April 19.

MORE AMERICAN TOURISTS.

"DOING" INDIA IN A WEEK.

Another American liner the s.s. "Resolute" with a large number of American hot weather tourists has come to Bombay Harbour and they are expected to stay in India for nearly a week during which time the tourists will visit Agra, Delhi, and Benares, etc.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM SUBURBS.

APPLICATIONS INVITED.

The Constituency of the Suburban and Thana Districts has two seats (one General and the other reserved for the Marathas) on the Bombay Legislative Council. Those who wish to offer themselves as candidates of the Congress Party for any one of these seats are requested to send in their applications so as to reach the Hon. Secretary, Suburban District Congress Committee (c/o D. N. Wandrekar, Turner Road, Bandra,) not later than the evening of the 21st instant, signifying their consent to the pledge laid down by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi. The applications so received will be considered by the joint Sub-committee of the Suburban and Thana District Congress Committee on the 22nd instant and the names selected by this Committee will be duly communicated to the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee for adoption.

UNAUTHORISED LEVY

TRAMWAY CO. TO PAY REFUND

MR. TAIRSEE'S SUCCESS

Before Mr. Indernarayan Brijmohanlal, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, hearing was taken up on Thursday last, of the suit which Mr. L. R. Tairsee, a Municipal Corporator, had filed against the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. Mr. Tairsee's case was that on 3rd August, 1923, he was travelling with three other friends in a tram-car from the General Post Office to Tank Bunder. The conductor in charge of the tram-car charged him an anna and a half for each of the four tickets that the plaintiff purchased which the plaintiff paid under protest. The plaintiff in his suit sought to recover from the defendant the sum of annas two, being the excess fare paid by him, as he contended that the legal and proper fare was one anna per ticket. The plaintiff also sought to recover a further sum of Rs. 5 as damages sustained by him by reason of the wrongful act of the defendant Company that sum being the fees paid by him to a firm of Solicitors for a notice addressed to the defendant Company.

UNSANCTIONED LEVY.

Mr. Davar on behalf of the plaintiff at the outset referred to Section 15 in the Deed of Concession made with the defendant Company, which empowered the Company to charge tolls fares, etc., with the previous sanction of the Corporation. He further contended that this extra charge of an anna charged by the defendant Company was not legal as it had not received the previous sanction of the Corporation. The defendant Company in their letter dated 27th July, 1923, applied for a sanction of the extension of the tram-lines towards Tank Bunder. Para 4 of the said letter dealt with the construction of the tramway lines towards Tank Bunder and para 5 stated: "We do not propose to introduce any special tariff on the extension pending the decision of the Municipal Corporation in regard to a complete revision. But failing a suitable revision we would propose to charge fares thereon on the same scale as those in force in the tramways north of Lalbag." The Corporation by their resolution dated 9th August, 1923, sanctioned the proposed extension, but did not mention anything regarding the charge of one and a half anna. As there was no express sanction given to the defendant Company for charging one and a half anna on this new line the charge recovered by them from the plaintiff was illegal and therefore irrecoverable.

Mr. Caroe of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe on behalf of the defendants stated that the Corporation by their resolution dated 9th August, 1923, gave implied sanction to the proposal of the defendant Company for charging extra fare on the new line. That the defendant Company expended money on the construction of the new line on the strength of the sanction and that the Corporation were stopped from saying now that they had not given any sanction. He further contended that the plaintiff had not paid the extra fare under protest and that plaintiff was not therefore entitled to sue for the refund thereof.

REFUND OF FARES ORDERED.

His Honour observed in the course of his judgment that Clause 15 of the Deed of Concession required the Corporation's sanction as a condition precedent to the levy of a charge like the one in question. The letter of 27th July, 1923, was not a proper application for sanction and no definite sanction was accorded to the proposal. The Corporation's reply dated 9th August, 1923, sanctioned the extension on the terms and conditions mentioned in para 4 of the letter. A little care on the part of the defendant Company would have at once shown that the proposal in para 5 was thus expressly excluded from the sanction, if not actually turned down. They should have applied for a definite express sanction. Nothing of the kind was done. Moreover, the letter of 27th July, 1923, was admittedly addressed neither to the Corporation, nor to its Secretary but only to the executive officer, the Commissioner. A consideration of Sections 4, 54, 64 and 77 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act indicated that the officer in charge of all papers and records of the Corporation was the Secretary and therefore the proper officer to be addressed in matters relating to the Corporation was the Secretary and not the Commissioner.

His Honour, therefore, held that the charge of one and a half anna was illegal for want of express sanction of the Corporation and defendants were bound to refund two annas to the plaintiff who paid them under protest. He, therefore, passed a decree for 2 annas and costs with Rs. 10 professional costs.

DEATHS FROM OPIUM.

Two deaths occurred on Thursday by opium poisoning both having taken opium to alleviate stomach pain.

In the first case Jamshedji Sheheriar Irani (35) residing at Sopari Bang Road, complained of stomach pain and then took a dose of opium. A little after, his wife found him unconscious and sent for several doctors, who administered the necessary antidote but he died without regaining consciousness.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Another victim of opium poisoning was Janabai, a Hindu woman residing at Arthur Road. On Thursday Janabai's husband found her unconscious and removed her to J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that she was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. She died soon after admission. The deceased, it appeared, had also taken opium to relieve stomach pain.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning.

THE "SATTA" CASE.

POSTPONEMENT ORDERED BY HIGH COURT.

The "Satta" case, which was fixed for hearing on Thursday last was not proceeded with owing to an order from the High Court staying hearing.

There are two cases on the file of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay in this connection. One is the police case against the 300 odd persons who were arrested and released on bail one night a few months ago inside the premises of the Shree Mahajan Association at Bhuleshwar. In this case four out of the 300 have been selected for being proceeded against as a test case under Act IV of 1887, namely, Messrs. Thavarmal Rupchand, Vallabhdas Ramdas, Motilal Ruplal and Haridas Sunderdas. The other is a summons case in which the authorities had taken out summons against the Shree Mahajan Association, Ltd., under the same Act. Both these cases were fixed for hearing on Thursday, but on the understanding that the test case against the four persons would be proceeded with in the first instance and the case against the Association postponed from time to time pending the disposal of the former.

When the test case was called out, Mr. Chatrapati, who appeared for the defence stated that the High Court had issued a rule at the instance of his clients.

The Magistrate, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar remarked that he had just received a writ from the High Court directing him to stay proceedings in all the police cases pending the disposal by the High Court of the petition filed by the four accused praying that the case against them should be stayed until the summons case against the Association was disposed of.

In conformity with the High Court's direction, the police case against the four persons was postponed to May 6.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, who appeared for the Crown, with Mr. A. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. R. P. Thanawala, police Prosecutor applied that the summons case might be proceeded with as there was nothing in the writ preventing the Magistrate from hearing it. His Worship remarked that the original arrangement to keep back that case till the test case was finished must be adhered to. The summons case against the Association was also postponed till May 6.

Mr. Velinkar next applied for and obtained permission to put in a supplementary information in the summons case, mentioning the names of the directors of the Association.

WHO IS A SEAMAN?

UNION MEMBER'S RIGHTS.

An interesting case affecting sea-faring men was decided by Mr. H. P. H Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on Friday, in which Mr. S. A. Rebello, Secretary, Indian Seamen's Union was charged with wrongful detention of a discharge certificate belonging to John Goes, a pantry boy.

Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. J. P. Lobo, pleaders, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. M. d'Cruz, pleader.

The complainant is a member of the Indian Seamen's Union and deposited his discharge certificate with the Secretary, Mr. Rebello. After some time when the complainant wanted his discharge certificate back, the Secretary refused to part with it, hence the complainant charged him under Section 96 of the Indian Merchants' Shipping Act.

WITHHOLDING A CERTIFICATE

Mr. Nariman contended that the accused was not entitled to retain the certificate as the Act provided for deduction to be made in boarding and lodging supplied seamen and said that the discharge certificate was the effects of a seaman and therefore, the Union was acting illegally in retaining the certificate.

Mr. d'Cruz for the accused submitted that the complainant was not a seaman as defined in the Merchants' Shipping Act. Only men who were on service were seamen. Then, he submitted that the Union was established for the benefit of seafaring men who were mulcted to the tune of thousands of rupees to secure employment. In order to redress the crying evil the Union was established. Besides the Union kept certificates as a token of bona fide that the members obeyed rules and paid subscription when due.

His Worship held that the Union had no right to detain the discharge certificates for non-payment of dues but as the evidence showed that the accused was not a seaman as defined by the Act he, therefore, acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Justice Marten, appeared as the complainant in a case that came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Friday.

The Judge lodged a complaint with the Magistrate under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code alleging that Sejmal Punamchand and Johenmal Fumji had given false evidence in a case tried by him in the High Court in March last.

Mr. A. Kirke Smith, Public Prosecutor, led evidence on behalf of the Crown. A clerk of the prothonotary put in the Judge's record of the proceedings in the High Court suit.

Justice Marten alleged in his complaint that in March 1926 he heard a suit in which Messrs. Raichand Keshavji and Co. had demanded from Ganpat Vithoba Awte Rs. 2,500, being the balance said to be due on a promissory note executed by Awte in October 1922 for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 18 per cent. per annum. The accused Sejmal Punamchand, was the partner of the plaintiff firm and the accused Johenmal Fumaji, was said to have advanced half the loan amount to Awte. The amount claimed by the plaintiff was disputed by Awte, who alleged that at the time of the execution of the pro-note, Rs. 750 was deducted by the plaintiffs to cover the first ten months' interests on Rs. 5,000. The plaintiffs denied that point as also the receipt of three letters which were said to have been addressed by Awte advocating to that deduction and which, Awte alleged, were entered in the peon book, and in a receipt. The Judge held that Awte's allegations were true and the plaintiffs' denial false and that the plaintiffs had wrongly claimed Rs. 2,500, and eventually decreed Rs. 600 odd ordering them to pay half of Awte's costs. The two accused were the only witnesses for the plaintiffs in that case. His Lordship also expressed the opinion that the accused had given false evidence as regards the Rs. 750.

After recording formal evidence, the Magistrate adjourned the case.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

PATHE.

Which brings ultimate happiness the legal ties of matrimony or a life defying the laws of society? These problems are all touched upon in the story of "The woman who did" which opens to-night at the Royal Opera House. The story is about a young and beautiful girl who refuses to marry the man she loves but is prepared to live with him, while the man in order to win her, has to accept her proposition. The man dies and the woman is left to rear his child and educate her on the lines of her own principles. She has however the bitter realisation that her daughter of so many hopes has become a convert to conventional respectability. Then comes the reconciliation and her own awakening to the fact that flesh is weak and without the legal tie of Matrimony, humanity would degenerate. That is why marriage is the basis of civilisation. The picture is an all British production and is one of the best and most sincere films yet produced.

EMPIRE.

Those who remember Douglas Fairbanks in the "Mark of Zorro" will not fail to renew happy remembrances by visiting its sequel, "Don Q, Son of Zorro", which is being shown at the Empire Theatre during the coming week. Like its predecessor, it gives Fairbanks every opportunity to indulge in those remarkable athletic feats for which he is so famed and which are so well-beloved by the film fans. Supporting Doug are Mary Astor and Donald Crisp, and very good they are too. How Douglas, or "Don Q" as he is known, overcomes his enemies in sunny Spain and wins the hand of the girl he loves makes a picture that few should miss—and that few will, being a long picture of eleven parts there is nothing else on the programme.

EMPRESS.

That fine Rex Ingram production, "The Arab", has been transferred to the Empress Theatre for the coming week. Ramon Novarro, the perfect lover of the screen, is seen in the part of Jamil, the son of a Sheik, and with such an accomplished actress as Alice Terry playing opposite him with all her youth, charm and fascination, the result is easier seen than described. Harold Lloyd in a one-part comedy, "Over the Fence", and Madan's Weekly Review complete the programme.

EXCELSIOR.

"The Challenge of the Law", which is being shown twice daily at the Excelsior Theatre from Monday until the arrival of the Denishawn Dancers, and once on Saturday and the remaining days of the week, transports us to that ever-wonderful country the Canadian North-west. Quite apart from the country, however, this picture also claims the distinction of being the vehicle for William Russell to portray the North West Mounted Policeman as only he can. In the course of his role he is called upon to clean up a gang of fur smugglers, and he has no easy task in doing so especially as he happens to fall in love with the pretty daughter of the head of the gang. The acting is particularly good throughout, while there are plenty of thrills before the gang is knocked out and the victor rewarded in the usual way. "Scorching Sands" a comic featuring Stan Laureb, and Movie Chat are also included in an attractive programme.

CROWN CINEMA.

Larry Semon has the reputation of being the world's most famous eccentric Comedian and he maintains his reputation throughout that wonderful production "The Wizard of Oz" which is being shown at the Crown Cinema. Scenes of one's childhood with enormous chunks of fun and laughter make this picture so enormously fascinating. The heroine acts with a simplicity that makes a tremendous impression, and as such the beautiful Dorothy makes an instant appeal. As she assumes the rulership of the Land of Oz she is courted and won by Prince Charming, but the incidents between her leaving the farm on which she has been brought up and her mounting the throne are so brimful of fun and excitement that the production leaves one spell-bound. Then Larry Semon gives no rest from laughter. He makes a delightful rustic. He is screamingly funny as the living Scarecrow. His handling of comical situations in the Den of Man-Eating Lions needs to be seen to be truly appreciated. The realistic Cyclone which carries away an entire wooden house and conveys it to the Land of Oz is alone worth seeing. Altogether this is a novel and fascinating Picture.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

16th April 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18·82
To-day's Opening Rate	18 01
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Horaby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

16th April, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.54
To-day's Opening Rate	9.45
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.47
Difference	—.04
Sewri Market Closed.	
Khandi Closed.	Rs. 240-0-0

STRIKE IN BOMBAY MILL.

300 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS.

On Friday about 300 weavers of Colaba Land and Weaving Mill, situated at Colaba struck work as a protest against the stoppage of certain looms.

It appeared that the management owing to trade depression stopped certain looms which threw about 40 weavers out of employment. The other weavers demanded their reinstatement which the management promised to do as early as possible, but the men wanted it in writing. This being not forthcoming the weavers numbering about 300 downed tools.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND

A CHARITY CONCERT!

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Honorary Secretary of the Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay, writes as follows:—

Monday, the 19th of April will be marked as a red letter day in the annals of the blind. Bombay then expects her charitably minded brothers and sisters to muster strong at Sir Cowasji Jehangirji Hall to help the funds of the Happy Home for the Blind. The time is 5-30 p.m. Bombay has invited her best and most popular musician for the evening. The programme is made particularly attractive by the unique arrangement to represent human advance in the field of spiritualism. Other items have all been arranged by one of the Bombay's best friends, so carefully that it is expected to please the most fastidious taste. In place of the life-like but really lifeless picture pageants of the cinemas Bombay shall present on the stage really living human beings engaged in the self-sacrificing labour of love, to help out of the depths of despair and misery our many blind who are but a burden to selves and society.

Please cross all cheques and address all communications to the Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

POSTMEN'S "AT HOME" TO SIR B. N. MITRA.

A pleasant function came off at Hirabaug on Tuesday last, when the Bombay postmen were 'At Home' to Sir B. N. Mitra, the Member for Industries and Labour in the Viceroy's Executive Council during his recent visit to Bombay. There were more than 500 persons present on the occasion. Sir B. N. Mitra was accompanied by Mr. Sams, the officiating Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and among those invited were: Mr. Rogers, the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Mr. Ginwalla, the President of the Union, welcomed Sir Bhupendranath Mitra and Mr. Sams and thanked them for their visit to the Union.

Sir B. N. Mitra in his reply said that the postmen's demands would receive sympathetic consideration at his hands, but requested the Union to keep in mind the tax-payer also.

Mr. Sams referred to the last strike of Bombay postmen. Mr. Sams thought that both sides fought the issue with clean hands. He bore evidence to the very keen interest that Sir Bhupendra was taking in the grievances of the postal employees.

The guests then partook of refreshments and the function came to an end.

NATIONALIST PARTY MEETING.

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Indian National Party states that a meeting of the Party will be held on Monday the 19th instant at 6/30 p.m. at the rooms of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Petit Building, Hornby Road, with a view to the formation of a provincial branch and the setting up of a Provincial Committee.

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Telegrams: Bolebros.

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	1924—Rs. 2,37,00,000
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BY

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA.

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This work appeals to the patriotic youth of India to bring their Motherland in line with the advanced nations of the world by maintaining the traditional character of Indian ethics, literature, art and music when they were at their best and by developing on that line; for India cannot come to herself merely by imitating the West blindly. India's mission is to create and give to the world spiritual culture; and this and this alone will enable her to compel the Occident to turn to her for inspiration and guidance.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1926.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN CAPITAL MARKET.

One of the greatest needs of India today is the supply of capital for her economic development. We have an abundant supply of raw materials, a large and growing market and an adequate though illiterate, ill-trained and unorganised supply of labour. For increasing our national dividend we require modern industrial technique and to realize this object we require capital. This problem was examined both by the Industrial and the Fiscal Commissions, but no steps were taken on their recommendations. With the adoption of the policy of discriminating protection by the Government, the question of the investment of capital by foreigners in Indian industries came to engage public attention, and it was examined by the External Capital Committee (a misleading title) which has rightly pointed out that the real solution of the problem of external capital in India is the development of her own capital resources, and that India has a vast store of dormant capital awaiting development and that in order to make this available for investment banking facilities must be increased and extended.

The Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of the report of the External Capital Committee for opinion to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and the Committee of the Chamber has rightly emphasized the supreme importance in the economic life of the country of the issues which are raised with a view to improvement of the banking organisation and more intensive utilization of the money resources of the country. We entirely agree with the suggestion of the Chamber that before any policy for the intensive utilisation of the money resources of India is adopted, the constitution of the Imperial Bank of India should be radically changed and it ought to be transformed into a real State bank. Without this preliminary step, there is always a danger that the intensive utilisation of India's money resources may be against the interests of India. The Chamber suggests two alternatives as regards the changes in the constitution of the Imperial Bank: first, outright nationalisation and, second, greater control exercised by the State with some method of division of surplus profits. We do not see any reason why the Imperial Bank should not be nationalised at this stage. Economic thought and practice are increasingly in favour of nationalisation of banking, and when India is just on the threshold of her banking development, she ought to take a step in the right direction. If it is not nationalised at the present stage, if it is not transformed into a real State bank, it will be more difficult to do so in future. We believe in a conscious control of our monetary policy on a gold basis with a view to stimulate and sustain production. The Imperial Bank of India being a bankers' bank—the keystone of the banking structure of India—has an enormous and effective control and influence over Indian money market. Its influence will increase in the future, and with the transference of the management of the paper currency from the Government to the Bank, it will for all practical purposes control the operations in our money market. India's dormant money resources should be mobilised and utilised; nobody doubts the importance of this argument, but the fundamental question is: is this mobilisation and utilisation to be in the interests of India or in the interests of the London money market? By the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, the cash balances of the Government of India are now available to the Imperial Bank without the payment of any interest. By the issue of Post Office cash certificates on favourable terms, the Government attract large sums. These are two instances of effective and intensive utilisation of India's money resources. We find that these additional sums were transferred to London during the last two years. We know that during this period more money attracted by the Government through cash certificates has been transferred to London on the plea that the cash balances of the Government in India were unnecessarily large. The normal annual requirements of the Secretary of State do not exceed £30 millions, but during last two years the Government of India transmitted £42 millions and £47 millions respectively whilst the money market in India was unusually tight. Is this proper utilisation of India's money resources?

We agree with the suggestion that a Committee with a satisfactory and representive personnel—four members including one banker, one financier, one businessman and one economist with an expert chairman—should be appointed to survey the existing indigenous and modern banking facilities, to examine the nature and scope of the work of the various constituents of the Indian money market and to make recommendations with a view to make the Indian money market efficient, elastic, stable and homogeneous, and to suggest methods for developing investment and banking facilities and for bringing about a close co-operation between the indigenous and modern money markets of India. The problem before the Committee will be how to organise the banking system and the money market of India so as to meet her capital as well as commercial requirements and how to provide adequately industrial and commercial capital. If all possible attempts are made to develop India's money resources, we are sure that she can meet to a very large extent her capital requirements not only to develop her industries and agriculture but also to wipe out her agrarian indebtedness. But the real difficulty lies in the word "if". We are told by our candid friend Sir Basil Blackett that by nature India is meant to be a creditor (lending) country, if only her people will it so. That is true, if only her people get control over her currency policy and her gold reserves now located abroad. If the people of India can stop the Government from manipulating her currency system and her reserves she can meet her capital requirements by the introduction of a centralised banking system enabling her to build up a credit superstructure on a conservative gold basis. Even the Committee of the Chamber is blissfully silent about the most important issue in the discussion, namely, that without the adoption of a sound monetary system it is futile to expect a rapid development of banking and capital market. Adoption of an effective gold standard is the fundamental requisite for the development of banking and capital market in India. If we want to make the most productive use of our capital resources, both active and dormant, we must adopt an effective gold standard, a centralised and nationalised banking system and a conscious control of our monetary policy on a gold basis. We must cease thinking of our problems in water-tight compartments. India wants a well thought-out, co-ordinated and comprehensive economic policy and practice with a view to increase her national dividend and to secure an equitable distribution of her national income.

THE VOICE WITHIN.

In opening the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan at the former Calcutta residence of Desbandhu Das, Pundit Motilal Nehru did well to remind his audience of the forces which moulded the great patriot's personality. As Punditji truly remarked, the man in the street knew C. R. Das only as a great political leader but life to the Deshbandhu was larger than politics and he was determined that his countrymen must be shown how to create a healthier and nobler life by conscious self-effort. He was fond of saying that the voice within called him to the duty he owed to his country and he has left behind, in the magnificent gift he has made to the nation of the whole of his estate at Russa Road, Calcutta, a record of constructive endeavour which ought to serve us as a reminder that if India can only produce other such leaders to whom there is no difference between practice and precept, Swaraj will be nearer. C. R. Das was very anxious that the constructive side of our effort towards freedom should not be neglected, that the intellegentsia should identify themselves with the needs of the people and should evolve practical schemes for the satisfaction of those needs. The trustees appointed for the management of his estate were directed to utilise its income for the education of Indian women and for establishing a maternity home. The home is established now in 148, Russa Road, the Calcutta residence of the Deshbandhu, and it will train there Indian women in such a way as to form a brigade for combating disease. The trustees of the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, as the Russa Road house will now be called, aim "to make information regarding sanitation and hygiene widely available to the mothers of the nation and rouse in them collective sanitary consciousness." Such a consciousness is one of the crying needs of the country and only institutions which arise owing to the "voice within" calling for self-sacrificing generosity can help in its creation. It is gratifying that such generosity is being emulated by other patriotic men active in the political field. Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj gave the other day a handsome donation to an educational institution, and now Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar, a Swarajist member of the Madras Legislature, has come forward with a gift of two lakhs for charitable purposes, seventy five per cent. of which will be devoted to social welfare. There are encouraging signs.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO THE UNIONISTS.

Sirs,—Last week, when you were sitting at the Unity Conference in Bombay, I made an earnest appeal to you through the columns of the "Chronicle", and besought you to avoid further estrangement, schism and separation. It was urged, that a Coalition of all parties against the bureaucracy would be most desirable; but a coalition against the Swarajists, would be *neither patriotic not profitable* to the land. And, sirs, what have you done in Bombay? You—the Liberals, the Besantines and the Independents—have formed a Coalition to fight the Swarajists at the coming Elections!

Elections—Your Goal?

According to the statement of your president, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, your immediate goal is to win the elections! Pray, how? By making a common cause amongst yourselves; by eliminating any rivalry amongst yourselves; and so consolidating to fight the Swarajists at the polls! Splendid, Sir Sapru and Co., splendid! You, sirs, who have grown grey in the service of the country according to your own lights, have not thought of combining till now to defeat the bureaucrats or *Johookamies*! But, you, sirs, have girded up your loins to defeat the Swarajists at the coming elections!

(1) Will the success at the Elections give you any real power for the good of the people?

(2) Are the Reforms worth having or working with the present powers of veto and restoration?

(3) With all your cordial co-operation and sweet reasonableness, has not taxation reached the highest limit?

(4) Did the Swarajists obstruct you during the first election? No.

(5) Did they obstruct your Council work then? No.

Your Achievements.

Please tell us, sirs, what your Councillors, Ministers, Presidents and members achieved in the Councils, in the Assembly, in the Council of State, and in the India Office? Could they check, did they check, the repression, the suppression, the incarceration, and the exploitation of the last seven years? Unfortunately not. You may contend, sirs, whether your Sirs Sinha, Sankaran Nair, Sapru and Setalvad, and Mr. Chintamani and Pandit Jagat Narain did not resign from their high office in obedience to the dictates of their conscience? They did, sirs, they did. But with what result?

(1) Were not Sinha and Sankaran Nair captured by Montagu?

(2) Was not Sapru "samjawed" by that "Justice" loving juggler Reading?

(3) Was not Setalvad won over with grace and gratitude?

(4) And did not Chintamani and Jagat Narrain spare Butlerdom from exposure?

(5) Did these able and amiable politicians expose the bureaucracy completely? No.

(6) Did they bring all their moral pressure to bear on the bureaucracy to stop all zoolam? No.

(7) Failing that, did they join the people's party? No. Did they lead any hurricane agitation against the bureaucracy, bend it and to mend it? No. Have the rank and the file of the Liberals, Besantines and Independents taken such definite action? No.

Alike?

Your Mr. Chintamani, the pillar of Liberalism and the Organiser-in-Chief of the Coalition, has openly said, that a vote given to the Swarajists is a vote given to the bureaucracy! Sirs, are the Swarajists and the bureaucrats in India alike? Are the Swarajists

(1) Callous as O'Dwyer? Or
(2) Cruel as Dyer? Or
(3) Usurpers like Curzon? Or
(4) Wasters like George Lloyd? Or
(5) Squanderers like Hailey? Or
(6) Muddlers like Blackett? Or
(7) Splitters like Butler? Or
(8) Bunglers like Holland? Or
(9) Conjurors like Reading? Or

Can you assert that the Swarajists, as a whole are guilty of such sins of omission and commission, as these bureaucrats have been? No. Then how can you conscientiously say from the house-tops, that a vote given to the Swarajists is a vote given to the Bureaucracy? Pray, how?

India Knows Her Friends.

Unionists, please, do not persist in your new tactics. India knows her friends. India knows you; and India knows the Swarajists too. India knows your capabilities as good students of blue-books; as untiring and amiable interpellators in Councils; as movers of Bills and Resolutions neat and efficient; as framers of memorials and protests pointed and dignified. But here your work stops short. For action, definite or direct action, you are absolutely reluctant. On the other hand, Swarajists are, as a whole, men of action—men who have given up practice, taken to khadi, courted jail and have suffered and sacrificed—not to get into Councils—but to gain Freedom for our dear motherland.

Unionists, Rejoin Congress.

So, I appeal to you, Unionists to give up this unpatriotic and unprofitable campaign against the Swarajists. Don't denounce the Congress. Don't fight shy of the Congress. The Congress has been the parent of your political life, political status, and political power. Do not shun it. Do not run away from it. Rejoin it. Capture it, if you can Join hands with your own countrymen to fight this system of Government that has brought ruination of India's arts, crafts, culture, civilization. Think of the morrow. Think of the call of the country. Think of the verdict of history. Let it not be said of you, Sirs, that you pursued a policy of the animal in the manger! Excuse me, if I have spoken bluntly. May heaven help you.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

FIGHTERS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee loves a row. I hope he will not mind my saying so, particularly when I add that it is a row in the cause of the public. He has been fighting for the ratepayers of this city against the unjust manner in which they are asked to pay Riot Compensation. During the disturbances which broke out in Bombay on the day the Prince of Wales landed here, a good deal of property belonging to the vendors of liquor was destroyed. That was very unfortunate and it was right and just that those who were found actually engaged in rioting should be punished. But to ask the ratepayers of certain wards to make good the losses that chiefly the liquor trade alone suffered is grossly unjust, and Mr. Tairsee has refused to pay. I do not know how far the matter has proceeded between him and the Municipality which is to collect the compensation, but in another endeavour of his to fight for the public he has succeeded in a manner which ought to encourage those who want to expose the vexatious and arbitrary methods of public concerns which pretend to provide for our civic amenities. Take the example of our railways. Mr. Javdekar of Dhulia has been at it bringing them to book, but he has had to struggle all alone in a field of practical agitation the value of which the public even now under-estimates. I wonder why some of our leading lawyers do not, by the way, suffer the experiment of travelling third class on a long distance train and try to understand the urgency of prosecuting the railways for causing insanitary conditions in a public place by allowing overcrowding.

TRAVELLER.

TRIFLES.

Mr. Churchill remarked recently that in finance, everything that is agreeable is unsound, and everything that is sound is disagreeable. So it is and we have been made aware of it in the most unhappy manner, in the matter of Back Bay finance.

* * *

What was agreeable finance no doubt to Sir George Lloyd and the other George is now discovered by us to have been unsound. And what was considered sound about the scheme was voted down as disagreeable by our ex-Governor over and over again, until at last he got his point and we have in consequence the millstone of 20 lacs of payment in interest round our necks for the next sixty years.

* * *

In his letter to the "Times" Sir George Buchanan asserts that the dredger is not a failure. I concur with him in one sense. It has done admirably well in dredging Bombay to the tune of a few crores.

* * *

"There was myself, the humble representative of the Non-Brahmins, moving freely with Mr. Chintamani, the Brahmin of Brahmins.", said Sir K. V. Reddi in an interview to a press representative. As an impression it is quite alright, but as expression it sounds rather Pickwickian. After all an interview is not autobiography.

* * *

The following advertisement appears in a Madras paper, on behalf of a Calcutta limited liability company:—

"Wanted unemployed youth as business secretaries in moffussil on Rs. 25, p.m. Small education but a great mind needed. Apply with one anna stamp to . . ."

Sympathy for improving the lot of at least one of the great unfortunate army of India's unemployed seems to be oozing out of every pore of the helmsmen of the company. The great offer for Rs. 25 indeed bespeaks the "great mind" of the latter, whatever education, small or great, they themselves may be blessed with.

* * *

Caller: "I would like a few words with your master."

Maid (who has opened the door to let him in): "Yes, Sir. Would you mind waiting until missus has had hers?"

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

The Angry Legislators.

The Mother of Parliaments is supposed to be a model to all other legislative bodies in the world. The French Deputies may get excited and throw ink pots at each other. Their Teutonic confreres have similar devices for forcibly expressing party fervour. But the phlegmatic Anglo-Saxon is said to be fond of taking his legislative business seriously and decorously. So he evidently did, as long as the governance of England was in the hands of the Tory Oligarchs who alternated with the Whig Oligarchs. The people had no real voice in the business until Labour came upon the scene and soon achieved the astonishing feat of arriving into office if not in power. Now Labour in Opposition is naturally exasperated over an Economy Bill which seeks to deprive the poor of a large measure of social amenities which previous legislation had conferred upon them. Labour has adopted obstruction tactics and sings and jokes its way to effective obstruction. Those who control the deliberations of a legislative body, a section of which is justfiably angry with the scandalous behaviour of a capitalist Government have an exceptionally difficult time of it and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons has come in for harsh comment on account of his "partial and biassed conduct." The vote of censure proposed to be moved against him by Mr. Thomas may be only a gesture of heated protest, but we hope in this country where Presidents and Deputy Presidents of our legislatures are over-sensitive to criticism, a more courageous set of legislators will not be averse to making their duties occasionally onerous. Too much decorum is apt to be regarded as cowardly submission.

The Soviet Scores.

A Reuter message states that it is understood from a trustworthy source that there is no truth in the report that the impending Russo-Germany Treaty will contain any secret neutrality clauses. That Russia has been trying to come to some sort of understanding with Germany has been well-known for some time, and the attempts of the German Foreign Office to keep absolutely secret the exact terms of the understanding arrived at when Tchicherin visited Berlin recently have considerably irritated the Press of Europe. French journalists in particular prefer to read in this attempt of the Soviet to draw Germany away into an Eastern alliance a challenge to the Locarno spirit and the constructive work of the League of Nations. The German promoters of the Russo-German understanding protest that they are keen only on an Economic Treaty and they do not omit to make the significant remark that if Germany is to be treated in the manner she was at Geneva during the last session of the League, there is no wonder she should try to develop a little Locarno spirit on her own account with her Eastern neighbour.

The Red Track.

Signor Mussolini's visit to Tripoli and the offical accounts of this visit to Italian possessions overseas which will be given the widest publicity in the Fascist Press will only serve to deepen the suspicion in Central Europe that Italy is trying under the Fascist regime to put into practical form her ambition of becoming a great Colonial Power. German newspapers were a month ago full of apprehensions about Italy's intentions regarding the loans she secured from America, and it was broadly hinted that her idea was to pick up a quarrel with these borrowed sinews of war with Turkey and force her to an armed conflict. Italian Imperialism under the leadership of Mussolini wants territorial extension at the expense of its Eastern neighbours, and it is ready to march along the red track of bloodshed and pillage of other people's property. Did not the Fascist official organ "La Tribuna" declare in January last: "If Italy does not wish to follow the course that fatally leads to ruin and slavery, she must possess herself of *her own* raw materials and *her own* lands, it being understood that these will be *outside of* Europe, that is to say 'colonies'"?

In Public Interest.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee has rendered a signal service to the public of Bombay by obtaining the decision of a law court in regard to the practice of a public utility company like the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company of insisting upon charging excess fares under what it considers "the implied sanction" of the Bombay Corporation. Mr. Tairsee's counsel pointed out that section 15 in the Deed of Concession empowered the defendant Company to charge fares with the previous sanction of the Corporation. Mr. Tairsee filed the suit he has won against the Tramways Company because on August 3, 1923, he was charged an anna and a half while travelling from the General Post Office to Tank Bunder. His contention was that the Corporation had not given the Tramways Company any sanction to increase the fare beyond one anna. When the question of extension of the tram lines to Tank Bunder came up before the Corporation, the latter was informed by the Tramways Company that it proposed to charge fares on the extension "on the same scale as those in force in the tramways north of Lalbag." The Corporation agreed to the extension but said nothing about the fares. It was ridiculous to convert this silence into "implied sanction".

RECLAMATION OF CONVERTS

PLEA FOR HINDU SANGATHAN

SWAMI SATYADEO'S APPEAL TO HINDUS

LUCKNOW, April 15.

The second Oudh Hindu Conference resumed its sitting to-day. All the leaders who were present yesterday, except Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, were present to-day also. The first resolution was regarding the removal of "untouchability" and the taking of such measures in pursuance of it as throwing open of the public places, like schools and colleges, temples and wells, for the use of the "untouchables." It was moved by a Sanatani and unanimously passed.

Raja Rampal Singh moved the resolution relating to Shuddhi or conversion to Hindu faith. The Raja regretted that Hinduism had never thought as to what attitude it should adopt towards its votaries who had been converted to other faiths. It was an irony of fate that even those of their brothers who had once left Hinduism and now longed to come back into its fold were never cared for. He made a passionate appeal on behalf of the Shuddhi movement. The resolution was supported by two more Talugdars, the Raja of Mahowa and the Kuwar of Amethi.

RECLAIM THE CONVERTED.

Swami Shraddhanand speaking on the resolution said that the movement of conversion of Hindus to other faiths first began with the conversion of Malkanas at Agra. During the last three years Muslims had, the Swami said, converted to Islam about 2 lakhs of men from Hinduism. The speaker then entered into a historical survey of the ways and means of conversion adopted by the Semitic religion. After quoting facts and figures the Swami came to the conclusion that about one crore among Mahomedans and 34 lakhs among Christians had still that mode of living that they were used to before their conversion from the Hindu faith. The first need was to bring back these people again to the faith they originally belonged to. He was certain that the catholicity of the Hindu Dharma would assimilate them. He repudiated the suggestion that the Shuddhi movement would make the political atmosphere more tense; for, it had already been made so by the halt-up at Bardoli which was a super-Himalayan blunder.

The resolution was adopted.

INDIAN NATIONALISM AND ARYAN CULTURE.

Swami Satyadeo was the chief speaker on the resolution relating to the Sangathan movement. He explained how a Nationalist like himself, who believed only in National Dharma, could take part in the Sangathan. He doubted if the founders of the Indian National Congress had paid enough attention to the real meaning of the word "National." A nation must have some characteristics and features of its own individuality. Even the rivers, the mountains and the jungles of India and their names were associated with the history of Hindu civilization, Hindu culture and Hindu literature. Musulmans were the representatives of quite a different civilization. To combine these two civilizations was an impossible task. They represented two different civilizations, Aryan and Semitic. A fierce struggle between these two civilizations was going on throughout the world. It was a fight between two conceptions of God. The Semitic believed in Absolutism while the Aryan believed in "Unity in diversity." Mahomedanism had Egypt, Iran and Afghanistan to develop characteristics of its individuality; but, for Aryan evolution there was only one country and that was India. The Aryan civilization had a definite message. Europe was tired of Bolshevism, Communism and other "Isms." The European civilization consisted in creating mere wants. Europe was now tired of it and yearned after the message of the East, the message of renunciation. If the West believed in that message, it could be had only through making Indian Nationalism stand on the solid basis of Aryan culture. The Sangathan movement, therefore, was a divine movement in that process. Every country must have an ideal to live for. The British had the ideal of Imperialism. They believed in that message, while India had the message of Aryan culture, the message of renunciation. Therefore, he welcomed the Sangathan which was a movement for cohesion and fusion for a particular end, for the evolution of true nationalism. The Swami advised his Moslem brothers to think in terms of India, their mother country, and to adopt a common script. For, if there was common tradition and a common language they could build a nation in spite of the difference of religion. As an illustration he instanced the case of the Jews and the English. The Swami also made a similar appeal to the Christians.

SANGATHAN—FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ.

The Sangathan was the foundation of true Swaraj. He regretted that Congressmen had lost sight of it in the whirlpool of elections. The Swami said that he previously did not believe in Shuddhi, but since the occurrence of stoning to death of Kadyani Moulvis in Afghanistan and Indian Moulvis' congratulatory messages, he had changed his opinion. He asked the Hindu community not to feel despondent, when it could produce men like Gandhi, Tilak, Tagore, Das and Jawaharlal Nehru. In spite of various attacks Hinduism was living to-day and it would survive even after the British left. The Swami concluded with an appeal for the creation of a band of militant Hindu men and women who would be the standard-bearers of Swaraj for India and peace for the troubled and perplexed world.—Free Press of India.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

TO SUPPORT ENGLISH MACHINERY

A MUSLIM M.L.A.'S SUSPICIONS

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Mr. K. Ahmed, M.L.A., in a statement to the Press regarding the Agricultural Commission criticises the personnel as not even sympathisers of the agricultural population being included in the Commission. He fears that no useful purpose would be served by such a Commission. Mr. Ahmed says that suggestion made by the Parliamentary Secretary of Overseas Trade to local industries in England that "some three million ploughs, half a million pump engines, and half a lakh of mill engines are expected to be annually exported to India from England" supplies a good key to the motive behind the so called Royal Commission. He speaks as a representative of Bengal Agricultural Moslems that no Indians of standing nor any person understanding rural problems can aid such a Commission.—Free Press of India.

CO-OPERATIVE MILK SUPPLY.

PROPAGANDA IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The Co-operative Milk Societies' Union of Calcutta with the help of the Corporation are constructing a building of their own in Bow Bazar. It will be fitted up with an up-to-date apparatus for pasteurising milk. The Union contemplates supplying milk in sealed bottles instead of in cans, and of starting propaganda with cattle shows and lantern lectures on sanitation. Measures for improvement of live stock are under contemplation.—Free Press of India.

TRAINING NATIONAL WORKERS.

A JOINT SCHEME.

LAHORE, April 16.

Some local papers had recently announced that the National College, Lahore, was closing down. It has now been ascertained that the Congress Working Committee and the National Education Council have jointly decided to transform the present institution into one for training national workers. The Secretary, National Education Council now calls upon young men desirous of adopting national service as the vocation of their lives to take a three years' course in the above College preparatory to settling down as national workers.—A. P.

SIKHS' SELF-DENIAL.

PROCESSION CALLED OFF TO PREVENT DISTURBANCE.

JAMSHEDPUR, April 16.

Id-Ul-Fitr passed off quietly in Jamshedpur without disturbance. Drastic police precautions were taken to avoid any breach of the peace. Alarming rumours were circulated by mischief-mongers, but they were promptly counteracted by prominent members of all communities. All apprehensions of the riot were cut at the root when it was learnt that local Sikhs had decided out of good sense to call off their Baisaki festival procession.—Free Press of India.

N.W. RY. WORKERS' DEMAND.

AGENT ACCEDES.

LAHORE, April 16.

In deference to the representations made by the North-Western Railway Employees' Union, Lahore, the Agent of the Railway has increased the period of daily work for the labourers by one hour. The Union passed a resolution thanking the Agent for this and further requesting him immediately to restore the privilege of free passes the grant of which had been refused to the strikers.—A. P.

JUTE WORKERS ON STRIKE.

MILLS CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Consequent upon the action of about 1,800 weavers who struck work yesterday on the question of wages, the Manager of the India Jute Mills, at Serampore, has ordered the mills to be closed. This has rendered about 5,400 workers idle. The weavers' demands, as alleged, are that formerly during the normal working of the Mill they were getting more wages for four days' work per week but now though they had been working five days in a week they were losing approximately 12 to 13 annas per head.—A. P.

"A TINY LITTLE GROUP."

A LIBERAL ON RESPONSIVISTS

MAKING A HANDLE OF NEW PARTY

BOMBAY, April 16.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, one of the originators of the Indian National Party Conference, gave the following interview to the Associated Press of India:—

Q: Who are the component units of the Indian National Party now?

A: The Liberals, the Independents, National Homerulers, Non-Brahmins and Muslim Leaguers and probably the Responsive Cooperators.

Q: Have not the Responsivists yet joined the coalition?

A: Their president, Mr. Jayakar, has personally accepted the programme of the new Party. Their Vice-President Mr. Baptista and their Secretary Mr. Gokhale, seem to have no objection to it. I have reason to believe that Mr. N. C. Kelkar is in complete agreement with it. But apparently they are yet awaiting the sanction of their party.

So far as I know, they have yet taken no steps to call a meeting of their party for the purpose. On the other hand, I understand they are making frantic efforts to unite with the orthodox Swarajists for ensuring their success in the elections as Congress candidates and I suspect they are making handle of the new Party for bringing pressure on Pandit Motilal Nehru to make peace with them.

A NOISY PARTY.

Q: Assuming that they will refuse to join it, how will it affect the fortunes of the new Party?

A: Not to any appreciable extent. Their numerical strength is unduly overrated owing to the great noise they make. Their stronghold is the small semi-British province of Berar. In Maharashtra they are at a tiny little group consisting mostly of Deccani Brahmins. Elsewhere in the country they are practically nonexistent. Such as they are, the organisers of the new Party were bound to consult them, as they had only recently formed themselves into a separate group.

PLEDGED TO OFFICE.

As to the chances of their uniting with the orthodox Swarajists Mr. Dalvi said: "Speaking for myself, there should be none. There is a fundamental difference between them as to working the Reformed Constitution. While Pandit Motilal stands for continuous and indiscriminate obstruction and non-acceptance of office so as to make the Councils impossible, the Responsivists have made acceptance of office the main plank of their new programme which inevitably leads to working the Reforms. They take their stand on the Amritsar Congress Resolution and Mr. Tilak's still-born Democratic Party. Unless either side is prepared to abandon the very basis of its present position, no camouflage of language can bridge the gulf which divides them. The proper place of the Responsivists is in the new Party. I think the next elections should be fought on the clear-cut issue whether the country is prepared to work the Reforms, such as they are, and it should not be clouded by any deceptive compromises on fundamental questions, unless Pandit Motilal is anxious to run away from his present position. On the other hand, if he is prepared to yield his position in favour of the Responsivists, I see absolutely no reason why he should not unite with the much larger coalition of the new Party, between whom and the Responsivists there is really no difference of programme. This later course, will have at least the merit of uniting all parties in the country on the Congress platform and thus presenting a united front to the Government.

MAKING CONGRESS STRONGER.

Q: What have you got to say about the charge against the new Party that it is intended to wreck the Congress?

A: It has no foundation in fact. It is invented by the Swarajists to draw public sympathy towards themselves. The National Party has been inaugurated by a large number of leaders who have built up the Congress after toiling for it for many years, and it does not lie in the mouth of those who joined it only recently merely for exploiting it to level this charge. On the other hand, the Swarajists have manouevred to capture the machine for election purposes, and it will be the endeavour of the new Party to restore the Congress to its old status, prestige and power by investing it in the near future with its former representative character. It will be remembered that a veteran Congressman like Pandit Malaviya has stated repeatedly that the present Congress has ceased to represent the country and has become the party-caucus of the Swarajists.

I may state, however, that the new Party will strenuously endeavour to contest the present policy of the Congress-Swaraj party and as Mr. Jinnah put it, "it will be a hard fight and a clean fight." Let there be no mistake about it.—A. P.

SPANISH AIRMEN LEAVE KARACHI.

AGRA, April 16.

Capt. Eduardo Gonzalez Gallarza and Joaquin Loriga, the Spanish aviators, arrived here in two separate aeroplanes at about 3 p.m. They left Karachi at 7/40 a.m. and had a very bumpy journey. Both airmen look very fit and are most affable. They start at 7 a.m. to-morrow for Dum Dum.—A. P.

FRENCH FRANC'S LOW RECORD.

LONDON, April 15.

The French francs marked a new low record, to-day, closing very weak at 144.—Reuter's Special.

PEKING EVACUATED.

CHINESE ALLIED TROOPS TAKE OVER CONTROL

WILL MANCHURIAN TROOPS ENTER CAPITAL?

LONDON, April 15.

Peking.—The Kuo-Min-Chun have evacuated the city and the Chinese Allied troops have taken over control. The Kuominchun troops outside the city streamed in a demoralising garrison, and evacuation followed in trains, cars, carts and on foot. The Nationalist Commander gave control to General Wang Shih Chien, who has telegraphed to the Allied leaders that there is no need to besiege the Capital. The present indications are that the Kuominchun will not halt before reaching the Nankow pass, north of Peking, which is now threatened by the Manchurian column. Kuominchun troops fought fiercely at Fengtai until afternoon when they retreated.

General Wang fears that the Manchurian troops will insist on entering the capital to-morrow. Wupeifu is not interfering. The foreign quarter is crammed with the Chinese treasure, and hotels and foreign building are crowded with panic-stricken refugees.

Tuanchijui, who had entered the French Legation prior to the Kuominchun 'coup d'etat has returned to the Presidential palace and resumed functions of Tsaokun.

RE-ENTRY OF ADVANCE GUARD OF KUOMINCHUN.

The southern gates of the City were opened at eleven last night to admit the advance guard of the Kuominchun from Fengtai whose retreat was astonishingly rapid, Rattle of guns and vehicles echoing in almost empty streets with groups of police, armed with rifles, standing in corners, and affrighted eyes peeping anxiously from windows scanning the troops in fear whether Manchurians had arrived.—Reuter.

POLAR FLIGHT.

"NORGE" LANDS AT GATCHINA.

LONDON, April 15.

Helsingfors—The "Norge" landed at Gatchina, 38 miles south of Lennigrad, at 7-30, this evening.—Reuter.

WIRELESS DIRECTION FINDING AS NAVIGATIONAL AID.

The Airship "Norge I." in which the well-known Polar explorer Amundsin is attempting to fly from Europe over the North Pole to Alaska, is the most efficiently equipped airship from a wireless point of view, which has over taken the air.

By special arrangement with the Marconi Company the vessel has been equipped with transmitting apparatus which will enable the Commander to keep in touch with either land or ship stations at distances up to 1,000 miles. Thus the airship will never be out of touch with the external world during its whole journey above the incebound solitudes of the Polar regions.

Receiving apparatus specially designed to cover of wave-range of 300—25,000 metres will also be carried, whilst direction finding apparatus will be installed which will be sufficiently sensitive to enable the navigators accurately to determine their course and direction even over the Pole itself when the compasses will be of no navigational value, since all direction will be due south.

The Wireless Direction Finder will enable all the long wave European and American stations to be picked up and oriented with ease, huge loops having been erected right round the envelope of the Airship. By this means the sensitivity of the Wireless Directional apparatus has been made much greater than any hitherto employed on any aircraft.

The Marconi Company are making arrangements to forward any reports from amateurs of reception from the Airship during its flight to the North Pole to the Wireless Officer with the Expedition.

SERVICE TO EMPIRE.

LORD READING TO BE HONOURED?

LONDON, April 16.

The "Daily Express" understands that the conferment of a signal mark of honour on Lord Reading on his return from India is being considered.—Reuter.

ALL-ITALY EMPIRE RALLY.

LONDON, April 15.

Rome.—With the object of perpetuating Empire spirit which Sgr. Mussolini's visit to Libya has aroused the Fascists have organised a gigantic all-Italy Empire rally for 21st April, features of which will be official discourses by an assemblage of scholars, and dissertations on colonial history and geography.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI STARTS FOR ITALY.

LONDON, April 16.

Tripoli.—Sgr. Mussolini embarked to-day on the battleship "Cavour" for home after attending with the Duke of Apulia the opening of the Colonial Agricultural Congress, lunching with the officers of the garrison, reviewing the Eritrean troops and visiting the Jewish quarter.—Reuter.

PEACE MOVE.

"GENEROUS TREATMENT TO ABDEL KRIM"

PROSPECTS OF OUDJDA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 16.

Paris.—"We are treating Abdel Krim generously, leaving him his property and family, and also a large pension," said General Primo de Riviera in an interview to a newspaper correspondent. He added that the peace terms were the same as drafted at the Madrid Conference last year, though Primo de Riviera considered that the Conference was a mere starting point, that is to say the first chapter of collaboration with France.

It is generally believed that the Oudjda Conference will open in favourable atmosphere, and that Abdel Krim is aware of the nature of Franco-Spanish terms from the fact that Kaid Naddou recently made several aeroplane flights between Abdel Krim's headquarters and Taourirt where he conferred with the French General M. Mougin.—Reuter.

ZAGLUL'S CALL TO EGYPT.

ATTACKS ON CABINET.

LONDON, April 16.

Cairo.—Zaglul Pasha in a long manifesto to the "Nation" attacks the present Cabinet and the Ittehad Party who, he alleges, "Are ceding to the foreigner your rights and are very accommodating with regard to the defence of your honour and are impairing all the branches of administration." The manifesto calls upon the electors to vote for the coalition.—Reuter.

KING FAISAL'S SON.

TO ENTER HARROW SCHOOL.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 16.

The "Pioneer's" Baghdad correspondent states: Young Amir Gazi, the Crown Prince of Iraq and King Faisal's only son left Baghdad on 22nd March to go to England where after short course of preliminary studies he will enter Harrow School. His Royal Highness travelled by special convoy of motor cars across the desert to Amman where he visited his uncle Amir Abdullah. From Amman he proceeded to Cairo where he was a guest of Lord Lloyd before going on to Alexandra to take ship for Europe, it is perhaps permissible to guess that King Faisal's choice of Harrow as a school for his son was to some extent influenced by his meeting with Mr. Amery and Sir Samuel Hoare when they visited Iraq in spring of 1925, both Sir Samuel and Mr. Amery being old Harrovieans.

OPPOSITION TO ECONOMY BILL.

GOOD TEMPERED SITTING.

LONDON, April 16.

After a good tempered all-night sitting in which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Thomas led the opposing sides the House of Commons rose at 7-15 this morning after passing Clause 9 of the Economy Bill. The discussion of the Bill was adjourned till Monday.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF SCANDALALOUS BEHAVIOUR.

CENSURE ON DEPUTY SPEAKER?

LONDON, April 15.

Recrudescence of uproar in the House of Commons, to-night, culminated in Mr. Thomas announcing his intention to move censure on the Deputy Speaker.

Government moved closure of the debate on the Labour motion opposing the Government's proposal to transfer the surplus of £11,00,000 from the Services Insurance Fund to the Treasury regarding which the opposition displayed much feeling.

Mr. Thomas, in a heated speech, accused Government of scandalous behaviour.

Excited discussion of the points of procedure ensued, after which Mr. Thomas solemnly stated that he proposed to take necessary steps to ask the House to express its opinion on the Deputy Speaker's "partial and biassed conduct."

The matter was then temporarily dropped.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL & GERMANY.

LONDON, April 15.

Geneva.—The League Secretariat has received German note agreeing to participate in the committee to study the composition of the League Council and the method of election, reserving the freedom of decision with regard to her entry into the League.

PANIC IN CALCUTTA.

SEQUEL TO GUN GOING OFF ACCIDENTALLY.

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Nanai Singh, a durwan in the employ of a Marwari merchant of Burra Bazaar, was escorting a number of Marwari women to a house in the locality yesterday. He was carrying a fully loaded double-barrelled gun. As the car stopped in front of the house, the gun accidentally went off. Fortunately no one was injured, but the report of shots was followed by a confusion and a panic as a result of which several shops were closed immediately. The durwan has been arrested on the charge of doing a rash and negligent act.—A. P.

NOTES FROM SIMLA

RAILWAY STORES PURCHASE POLICY.

RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

(From our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, April 11.

I write this letter by the fire-side and within closed doors, while a riotous weather is raging outside. Indeed weather is the main topic of conversation in Simla even in this middle of April. One minute it is all thunderstorm, the next moment there is a heavy downpour accompanied with big hailstones or sleet and the third minute there is a fine combination of both these factors. The man in the street who has felt the inconvenience caused from the recent weather both in the northern and central India has voted himself weather-wise to conclude that never before in his experience have March and April so misbehaved themselves. Except perhaps in 1909 and 1917 each of which recorded two inches of rain in the whole of April, all the other years have remained obstinately dry. But there was no regular winter in Simla this year, and so where there ought to have been heavy snowfall in January and February we have heavy rains and hailstones in April. "I have been for 35 years in Simla and never did I see such an abominable weather in April" remarked an octogenarian clergyman in disgusted tones when he and I were taking shelter last evening in the Simla Post Office from the effects of a heavy rain. A Meteorologist with whom I conversed traced the causes to the western disturbances which have been remarkably active, following a more southerly track than usual, aided further by occasionally strong flow of moisture from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal during the advance across northern India. He however gives the hope that the normal April conditions are showing a tendency to manifest themselves and by the end of the third week, summer will assert itself.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS COMMITTEE.

I understand that the State Railway Workshops Committee has just presented to the Government of India its report which is expected to have an important bearing in the purchase in the future of locomotives, wagons and other materials for the running of State railways. The Committee itself was appointed about four months ago under the chairmanship of Sir Vincent Raven, President of the Mechanical Engineering Association of London, with Mr. J W. D. Wrench as member and Mr. K. C. Srinivasan as Financial assistant. They examined in Delhi a number of witnesses who were mainly railway mechanical engineers and agents of State railways. In the course of the enquiry a good deal of statistics relating to the purchases made by the State railways of India in England and other foreign countries came up for scrutiny, whereupon the President Sir Vincent Raven, is reported to have remarked (with what accuracy I cannot say): "If this policy had been pursued by the Government in England, then that Government would not have been worth even one hour's purchase." This statement is reminiscent of the one made by Sir George Rainey, President of the Tariff Board in the winter of 1924, when Mr. Kirkhope of the Indian Stores Department was examined by the Board. It will be recalled that at that time Mr. Kirkhope told the Board that in spite of remonstrances of the Stores Department, the railways were sending their orders to England and a few other countries for articles of equal quality that could be obtained cheaper in India. It was then that Sir George Rainey was constrained to remark: "Human nature being what it is, I am not surprised to hear this statement from you". Now it was the turn of Sir Vincent Raven to make an almost similar remark regarding the policy pursued by the State railways for locomotives and machinery that can be manufactured in the Railway Workshops in India. The workshops at Jamalpur is one the biggest in India on the East Indian Railway which has become a State-managed railway and there is no reason why most of the required machinery, etc., should not be manufactured there as well as in other State railway workshops. Of course, the question of standardisation of wagons, carriages and other railway materials is an important factor, but Mr. Wrench is stated to have kept before the Committee this aspect of the matter prominently throughout the enquiry, so that not much difficulty was felt on this score. What exactly the recommendations of this purely departmental Committee are cannot be known, but if the Railway Board at whose instance the Committee was appointed, follows the spirit of the report, then probably a great change can be expected in regard to the supply of materials for State railways in India from railway workshops. Incidentally there will be large scope for the employment of skilled Indians in State railway workshops.

RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Sir B. N. Sarma, President of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee (not yet a Tribunal as recommended by the Acworth Committee), was one of the earliest arrivals for the season. Mr. S. D. Mansen, the member representing the Railway Department, is also here. Both of them have commenced their preliminary conversations with a view to making arrangements for giving the start to the Committee's labours. The Secretary of the Committee has not yet been appointed; it is probable that an announcement will be made next week. Thereafter the regular office and the ministerial establishment necessary for the Committee will also be brought into being. But this process, it is expected, will take a fortnight more. The Committee can really start its

(Continued on page 11.)

NEED FOR PURITY WORK.

MISS DICKINSON ON PROSTITUTION EVIL,

At a meeting held at Arya Bhavan on Friday evening under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Miss Ida Dickinson delivered an instructive lecture on "Fighting the Social Evil." Mr. K. Natrajan presided.

During the course of her speech, Miss Dickinson said:—"This meeting, following closely on Miss Davis' address to you on "Social Purity Ideals" is another sign that the social conscience in Bombay is waking up again to the need of a greater effort to grapple with the ancient evil of vice practised as a trade. Such awakenings take place at intervals, usually as the result of some crime connected with the vice.

Continuing Miss Dickinson said I am afraid, interest in the matter has died down, but a recent case of traffic in minors has revived it and indignation is aroused that such things can be. Now indignation is an excellent thing, an indispensable thing, no great reforms have ever been carried out in cold blood, but indignation alone will not suffice. All social problems, and most of all, this one, whose roots go down so deep into the life of men and women, need much patient study and hard thinking before measures that will deal radically with the evil can be taken. Prostitution is like a tree bearing gaudy flowers of sense excitement and gratification followed by poisonous fruits of disease and crime and lopping off the branch alone will not suffice, we must dig down deep and get up the roots one by one.

THE REASONS, WHY?

First we ask ourselves why has such an admittedly vile thing as prostitution been allowed in all ages and in all places to exist at all. Surely, as a result of the pessimism of men and their low estimation of the great gift of sex. Sex impulse is of tremendous force and it needs training and exercise of the will to use it rightly and the inspiration of a high ideal to uplift it. Because it is difficult—and are not all things that are worth doing difficult?—men have said that it is impossible to live up to this ideal of a pure life and as the mistaken medical opinion of the past was all on their side, it became the universally accepted opinion. Still, men saw the beauty of the ideal and though they could not struggle to attain to it themselves, they wished to see it realised by women. From this arose the double standard of morals which has led and still leads to so much confusion and injustice. To gratify the demands of men while preserving "female virtue" in the majority of women a minority of unhappy wore sacrificed. The result of this moral confusion is the prostitute, the scapegoat of the sins of others, despised and outcast by the society which made her what she is. Men alone are not to blame in the matter, women who were, are selfish enough to allow their sisters to be sacrificed, are almost equally to blame.

FAILURE OF PARIS SYSTEM.

After referring to prostitution in the past Miss Dickinson said:—"After the upheaval of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, we find as we should expect to find, that the appalling increase of venereal disease which is a close attendant on war had drawn attention to the hygienic aspect of the problem. Fear drove the authorities into making stringent regulations. The Paris Police system as now existing then took shape. As this is said to be the most perfect type of regulation it is well to consider its methods and their result. Paris, as well as some other European cities has a special body, the Moral's Police, to this body is given practically arbitrary power over prostitutes, they can order the inscription of married women and minors on their lists, once inscribed the woman not only becomes a soilal outcast but loses all legal rights, if a sentence is passed on her she is allowed neither attorney nor witnesses. She is subject to compulsory medical examination at her house or at headquarters. The examination at the headquarters takes less than a minute for each it is natural to suppose that it cannot be very thorough. If the woman is found diseased she is sent to St. Lazare, which is more like a mediavel prison than a hospital. No wonder that only one woman in eight lets herself get inscribed, the very young and stupid are caght, the clever woman who really preys on society, goes free. Not only has this system failed to preserve order, the streets of Paris are no better than the streets of London—not only has it failed to reduce disease but wherever such systems are in force there is invariably the suspicion of police corruption. One thing certainly is true that the women inscribed come from the poorer classes, the prosperous well-educated prostitutes who abound in Paris are not found on the Police lists. As a number of people tell us that we cure the evil in Bombay by introducing the Continental system, it is for us to know what that system is.

WANTED PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

Another lesson we can also learn from the past, said the speaker. Reform has always been the outcome of strong public opinion. It was the people who demanded the abolition of brothels from Henry the 8th and Francis the 1st. It was public opinion that carried Josephine Butler successfully through the fight against these Acts. It was public indignation which led to the legislation against the white slave traffic. Righteous laws can only come as the outcome of healthy public opinion. It is up to all of us to in each of several communities to try to arouse such opinion, then only will the existing laws operate effectually, then only can we hope for better laws in the future.

A PERPETUAL MENACE.

The system in Bombay is one of the segregation and toleration. It is a very bad system. Like regulation it leads people to think that prostitution is a necessary evil. While leaving in the segregated area women naturally think that they are carrying on their trade with the approval of the authorities and the public. The prominence allowed to the houses on main roads and tram-lines is a glaring advertisement of evil and a perpetual menace to the young.

THE REMEDY.

To kill the brothel system the attack on the demand and the supply must be carried on in equal measure, one without the other is bound to fail. The first is in one sense everybody's business, as all that makes for healthy happy intercourse between men and women and boys and girls tends to check it, but in a narrower sense it calls for work of men among men and boys. The second is also a matter in which all can help for. All who work for better education, better conditions of employment, better housing and more facilities for wholesome recreation, are indirectly fighting the social evil. But all this comes under preventive work and I hope that you will take up this subject for study some other time. The direct action against prostitution can best be accomplished by cutting off the supply. We need greater watchfulness in the districts from which the women come, and a complete application of the Prostitution Act to the whole Presidency. We most urgently need the putting in force of the new Children's Act to save the next generation from the fate of their mothers. It must no longer be possible to bring up children for the purpose of selling them like beasts.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

In his concluding speech, the Chairman said it was the duty of the educated and the young to relieve the society of the most shameful evil; but the task was a bit too difficult. Young men had to be very careful and quite determined before approaching public women for doing social service as there was every possibility of a weak soul's being their victim. He supported his statement by quoting an instance of one of his friends who gave up the work fearing the same trouble. He was sure no rapid results could be expected in such matters and therefore it was their duty to continue their work steadily. He traced the history of the wonderful and thorough organization of those who traded in that commercialised vice and narrated the pitiable lot of the Devadasis who were prostitutes carrying on their business in the name of religion.

The Chairman concluded by thanking the speaker of the evening and urging his hearers to keep only one moral test before them. That test was whether they would like their sister, daughter or wife to ply the trade either of a singing girl or a public woman. If they would not like that, they should not under any circumstances wish any other woman to do the same.

A vote of thanks for the Chairman and the lecturer brought the proceedings to an end.

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The annual prize distribution of the American Mission High School, Byculla, took place on Friday evening before a large gathering of students and their guardians. The Rev. J. Mackenzie presided. Among those present were: Mrs. Mackenzie, Rev R. B. Douglas, Canon L. B. Butcher, Rev F. Wood, Mr. A. N. Surve, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Mr. B. S. Turkhad and others.

The proceedings commenced with a prayer by Canon L. B Butcher. A programme of music and drill was then gone through which was very much applauded by the audience.

CHARACTER ON CHRISTIAN LINES.

The report for the year 1925-26 which was presented by Mr. T. Buell, the Principal, gave the history of the institution since 1814 and said the School ministered to the needs of the Hindus, Muslims and Jews of that locality as well as of the Christians not only in the matter of intellectual education but also in the building up of character on Christian lines. The School was fortunate in having a large and spacious compound of over an acre and a half with four large airy buildings. The number of pupils on the rolls was 346, a total increase of 60 as compared with last year. The School being a missionary institution, special stress was laid on religious instruction. It was gratifying that two non-Christian pupils came first in their classes in Bible examination.

SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES.

There was ample provision for games, viz: cricket, football and other games. The School has a troop of boy scouts and a band of girl-guides, who contributed not a little to the success of the shows in connection with the Baby Week and Temperance meetings. The examination results were satisfactory, the percentage of passes in the School Leaving Examination in 1925 being 50. Out of 23 sent up in 1925 for the Government Final Examination 20 passed. Finally an appeal was made for Fiske Hall and Bowker Hall boarding departments. There were 85 boys and 55 girls in three hostels who received no help from the Mission.

LIVE UP TO TRADITIONS.

The Chairman then expressed his gratification at the encouraging report. The School had a great tradition, he said, and was connected with a mission also with great traditions behind it. Of course, he added none of them could live on traditions alone but the American Mission School while it had reason to be proud of its past, was making at the present time a record of which those who would follow the present leaders would look back upon with pride. He referred to the personal contact and wholesome influence exercised by the teachers on the children, and said that the School was rendering a great service to the Christian as well as non-Christian communities of that locality. Finally, he paid a tribute to Mr. and Mrs. T. Buell for bringing the institution to its present level.

Mrs. Mackenzie then, gave away the prizes to the successful students. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

LUCKNOW, April 16.

Mr. Syed Ainuddin, the Special Magistrate, who was hearing the Conspiracy Case pronounced his commitment order to-day.

He committed all the 21 accused to the Sessions, charging them in agreeing and conspiring during the year 1924 and 1925 at different places in British India to deprive the King Emperor of the sovereignty of British India thereby committing an offence punishable under Section 121 (A), I. P. C., and within cognizance of the court of Sessions.

THE CHARGES.

He also charged them under Section 120 (B), I. P. C. read with Section 396 I.P.C. for conspiring and subsequently committing armed dacoities with murder at Rambrauli, Bichpuri, Dwarkpore and Kakori in pursuance of the aforesaid conspiracy in order to collect funds for seditious and revolutionary propaganda and the purchase of arms and ammunitions, etc.

Of the 21 accused committed three were charged for Bambrauli dacoity, three for Bichpuri dacoity and 11 for Kakori dacoity.

The committment order is a lengthy document containing 131 typewritten foolscap pages. After briefly dwelling on the history of the case, which the order characterises as the most difficult, complicated and the biggest political case that had ever come to the Court in those Provinces, a number of pages are devoted as to how the conspiracy was exposed.

DACOITY DESCRIBED.

On the evening of the 9th August 1925 there was a dacoity on a running train.

The 8-Down passenger train left Kakori at about sunset on that date and had gone for a short distance towards Alamnagar Station between Kakori and Lucknow, when it was stopped by three persons pulling the communication chain in the Second Class compartment. After the train had stopped, a number of persons collected at the brake-van and overpowered the guard and began fusillade with revolvers and pistols on each side of the train. They then removed the cash safe from the brake-van and carried away all the treasure that it contained.

C. I. D. AT WORK.

In view of the fact that the dacoity was of an unusual kind and it was thought that it had been committed by an organised gang of educated men, the matter was taken up by the C. I. D. and the investigation of the case was entrusted to Mr. Horton. Mr. Horton arrived at Lucknow soon after the dacoity. He formed the idea that there was a possibility of this dacoity being the work of revolutionaries. Having formed this idea, Mr. Horton proceeded to collect information about the doings and movements of political suspects in these provinces. While he was doing this he received information that some of the currency notes taken by the dacoits from the brake-van of the train had been recovered in Shahjehanpur. This fact directed his attention to the revolutionary suspects residing at Shahjehanpur. He came to know that one Indu Bhushen Mitra, who is now an approver in this case, was acting as a post-box for Ram Prasad for the purpose of revolutionary work.

It was reported that letters from other revolutionaries used to come to Ram Prasad to the address of Indu Bhushen Mitra who used to hand them over to Ram Prasad.

"REVOLUTIONARIES" MEET.

Arrangements were, therefore, made for the censorship of Indu Bhushen's letters by the Head Master of his school. As a result of this censorship, Mr. Horton came into the possession of certain correspondence between Ram Prasad and other revolutionaries. He also got the original letter written by Ram Prasad to one of the revolutionaries. Through these letters and other sources, Mr. Horton came to know that there was going to be a meeting of the leaders of the revolutionary party at Meerut. He deputed one of his officers to go to Meerut and watch the movements of the men who attended this meeting. The officer was instructed to notice all those who attended the meeting and to take with him a respectable non-official for this purpose so that, if necessary both of them could identify the men. They might see at the meeting.

IMPORTANT CLUE.

As investigations proceeded Mr. Horton came across a piece of paper recovered from accused No. 21, Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, at the time of his arrest in Calcutta and from this document, as well as from the information already in the possession of the C. I. D. and that collected by various officers in the course of the investigation, it was concluded that a revolutionary organisation had been created in these provinces. From the clothing and speeches of the dacoits from the evidence of the arms and implements used in certain dacoities, from intercepted and inspected letters and from dates and times of dacoities, Mr. Horton came to the conclusion that this revolutionary organisation was responsible not only for the train dacoity but for several other dacoities including those committed at Dwarakpur in the District of Partabgash and Sapai Mahnesh in the Rae Bareilly district.

SANYAL'S PART.

The Magistrate then proceeds to narrate the activities of the different accused in the order and then turns to the examination of 'Bandi Jiwan', the Bengalee book written by S. W. Sanyal which gives the history of the revolutionary movement in Northern India and also an account of the revolutionary activities of the author himself. From the contents of the book the Magistrate concludes that Sanyal was a member of the Benares conspiracy and a leader of the revolutionary movement in upper India. He was visiting the cantonment and persuading the troops to become disloyal. What the book says about the activities of the revolutionaries, says the Magistrate, is true to-day as that is of the time of which that book speaks.

The object of the conspiracy was to subvert the British Government by an armed and organised revolution and to establish a republic. Having dealt with the evidence of conspiracy the order deals with the dacoities that have been committed in pursuance of the conspiracy. All the four dacoities which form part of this conspiracy case are dealt with in details. After dealing with all the four dacoities Bambauli, Baichpuri, Dwarakpore and Kakori and the admissibility of identification proceedings the Magistrate turns to cases of individual accused.—Free Press of India.

MOSQUE AT PARIS.

PRESENTATION OF CARPETS.

LONDON, April 16.

Paris.—There was an impressive ceremony to-day at the new mosque when Emir Kaledabdel Aziz of the Hedjaz-Damascus Railway presented a number of beautiful oriental carpets for the decoration of the mosque. The Emir was received by Sikhadour Benghabrit, the President of the Societe Des Nabouts and one of the leaders of Islam in France. The representatives of the Government departments were present. The Emir in the course of his speech in Arabic said that the gift was an expression of his gratitude for the French Government's aid in the erection of the mosque.—Reuter's Special Service.

FALL OF FRANC.

UNEASINESS IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

LONDON, April 16.

Fresh fall of the franc despite the apparent improvement in the financial situation is causing uneasiness. It is attributed to the sales of the French francs abroad, especially in Belgium and Italy for the maintenance of their own currencies and also in Holland for unknown reasons. False reports with regard to the demonstration of Civil Servants at Paris circulated in central Europe are also blamed.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOMBAYITES, HELP THE BLIND.

PATRONISE MONDAY'S CONCERT.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Bombayites, pray help the Happy Home for the Blind. They are loitering, begging and crying in our streets for shelter and support. You give them a piee, which is shared by their able-bodied companions. Why not, then, help to build up a Home for them where they can be housed, fed, and clothed and trained in various crafts? Pray attend Monday's Concert at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Tickets are available from 4 to 6 p.m. There is a large and varied programme of Music, Jaltarang, Dr Alvaro's Occultism, Monkey Show and blind boys' own orchestra, etc. Please attend and help and be blessed.

SWEEPERS STRIKE.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN DANGER.

BHIWANI, April 16.

Owing to differences, in the distribution of posts and small salaries, with the Local Committee, sweepers have struck work from yesterday after serving a fortnight's notice. The whole city is smelling with dirt and the Committee has been adopting bureaucratic attitude.

Some responsible office-bearers, without consulting the whole body are taking actions which are exciting the sweepers. Plague is prevalent in the city. Some leading citizens are trying to persuade the strikers to resume work and press their claims after the plague subsides.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' COMPLAINT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 15.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad Sugar Merchants' Association held on the 13th inst. under the presidentship of Prof. N. C. Swaminarayan M. L. C. the following resolutions were passed among others:—

This Association requests the Government that if as is found after enquiry there are any irregularities in the levy of customs dues on sugar at the Kathiawar ports steps be taken to prevent undue advantages being given to merchants importing goods through Native State ports either directly or indirectly.

This Association further requests the Government that if no such steps as are suggested above could be taken the British Indian Government should arrange to levy the customs dues on all foreign goods imported in India including native states at the principal ports of British India and give a rebate to the States on goods consumed within their territory.

This Association is of opinion that if the British Indian Government is slack in giving the necessary relief in the above matter as suggested in resolutions nos. II and III or any other suitable manner the foreign trade of British India adjoining the Native States having their own ports will ultimately be ruined and the Government of India will have to suffer a loss of crores in its customs revenue.

TIGRIS BREACH REPAIRED.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO GOODS.

LONDON, April 15.

Baghdad.—The Tigris breach has been repaired to-night, and Baghdad is no longer considered to be in danger. Repair was effected by over a thousand men who spent the whole day dropping sand-bags into the river from barges. It is considered that half the merchandise in railway wagons in the transit sheds at the Baghdad north station, valued at a million pounds has been destroyed. All goods were insured against ordinary risks, but not against floods which the Insurance Companies consider an "act of God" not covered by an ordinary policy.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA QUIET.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

CALCUTTA, April 15.

For the last three days no trouble has been reported in Calcutta. Business is going on peacefully, and Mahomedan shops which were closed yesterday on account of the Id festival, opened to-day. Soldiers of the North Staffords who have been on duty since the outbreak of the riots were marched last evening to the fort. A greater portion of the special police have also been withdrawn. It is expected that by to-morrow no extra police and Gurkhas will be seen in the northern portion of the city.—A. P.

CONGRESS MEETING PROHIBITED.

ALLEGED ARBITRARY ACTION OF POLICE.

BANGALORE, April 16.

The Secretary, State Congress Committee, Bangalore City, wires:—

A Congress meeting at Bangalore has been prohibited and great indignation prevails.

A crowded Congress meeting numbering thousands, on the occasion of Ramzan, was arranged on Wednesday as in previous years for enrolling members of the Congress, lectures on Hindu-Muslim Unity, Khaddar propaganda and the constructive programme, particularly, for the election campaign. Thousands assembled in the meeting at Lalbagh.

The President and the Secretary were served with a notice orally by the police under the instructions of the Inspector General, and a written order by the Superintendent, Lalbagh, prohibiting the meeting under any circumstances, was also served. Great disappointment and indignation prevails and the authority of the Superintendent is being questioned.

A DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.

RANGOON, April 15.

Mr. J. W. Atkinson, (a European), a private detective, was arrested this evening by the police under Section 392, I.P.C. It appears that an Indian firm named Hassam Premji and Co., recently lost Rs. 13,000 all in 100-rupee notes from their office. The Manager of the firm then engaged a private detective Mr. Atkinson abovenamed to investigate the case of the missing notes. Atkinson, it is alleged, threatened the Jemadar and durwans of this firm with arrest and harassed them. The jemadar brought this to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of Police with the aid of a barrister. Later on, it is alleged, on a search being made certain marked notes alleged to have been given to Atkinson by the jemadar were found in the former's house.—A. P.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

LONDON, April 16.

The International Shipping Conference, to-day adopted a resolution dealing with matters affecting the safety of life at sea. The resolution noted with pleasure that Britain would shortly call a diplomatic Conference to revise convention relating to this subject, and also noted with alarm the increasing practice of sending out distress signals unwarrantably, and called on all Governments to cooperate immediately in checking this dangerous abuse. A resolution was also adopted in favour of an international plan for the avoidance of all double taxation, and stress was also laid on the necessity and difficulty of compiling different returns.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Major H. G. Vaux having left for Europe on leave, Captain C. B. Lyon has been appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay from the 15th instant.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Baskerville, Major and Mrs. A. N. Thomas, Mrs. E. W. Trotman and Mrs. V. Griffin dined at Government House Mahableshwar on Thursday.

CABLE ITEM.

A St. Johns (Newfoundland) message says:—"Government has decided to withdraw the proposed new agreement with the British Empire Steel Corporation owing to widespread criticism and it is now proposed to substitute modified agreement."—Reuter.

In the northern section of the 3rd Division of the League, Halifax beat Wigan by 2 goals to nil.

At Thurston's Hall, London, in Empire Billiards Championship, Earlam (England) beat McCluney (North Ireland) final scores being:—Earlam 2,000, and McCluney 879.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Apr. 15.

The National Week in Nagpur closed very successfully. Meetings, numerously attended by the public of all parts of the city, used to be held daily. Speeches on the different items of the Cawnpore Congress and the Constructive Programme were delivered. Among the speakers were Mahatma Bhagwandeenji, Acharya Bhave, Sjt. Babasaheb Deshmukh, Pandit Makhanlalji Chaturvedi, Barrister Abhyankar, Drs. Khare and Cholker and Mr. Avari.

A Khadi Exhibition was opened on the 6th by Acharya Bhave and was kept open till the 15th evening, the last day being specially kept for ladies. Although the Exhibition lacked variety in the stock the total sales amount to Rs. 2,500. A good number of Congress members were also enlisted.

PAN-SUPARI TO UNTOUCHABLES.

As regards the removal of untouchability a very bold experiment was tried. A public pan-supari, attended by a good number of citizens of all castes and classes was given to the untouchable brothers in the Town Hall Maidan on the 12th. Mahatma Bhagwandeenji, Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Dr. Khare and Messrs. Harkare Ruikar and Dhawle went through the city hawking khadi On the 19th early at 6-30 in the morning a spinning competition was concluded in the Town Hall Maidan for two hours. Ladies and the Tilak Vidyalaya students took part in the competition and showed great skill and progress. The students mainly used the takli, the most easy and pleasant substitute for the charkha. The winner of the first prize in the competition was a lady, the second a Mohammedan volunteer and the third, a teacher of the Tilak Vidyalaya.

FLAG PROCESSION.

In the evening, in memory of the Punjab tragedy as well as the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha a grand flag procession was organised which went through all parts of the city including the Civil Lines and the Sadar. A public meeting was also held at the Sadar Maidan under the presidentship of Pandit Makhanlalji Chaturvedi. Throughout the week, it was noted with satisfaction, Nagpur gave a very hopeful response to the Congress call for khadi work and other items of the Constructive Programme.

AT LAHORE

LAHORE, April 13.

To-day was observed as Jallianwalla Bagh day, marking the close of the National Week celebrations. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held under the auspices of the Lahore Congress Committee, when speeches were made by several Mussalman, Hindu and Sikh publicists. It was pointed out by the speakers that the repetition of the terrible experiences of the Amritsar tragedy could be rendered impossible only through attainment of Swaraj, the key to which lay in Hindu-Muslim Unity. The multiplication of political parties as well as communal strife were like cancer in the Indian body politic and these must be extirpated immediately if they would grow to their full stature as a nation.—A. P.

A SWARAJIST'S GIFT.

RS. 2 LAKHS FOR CHARITY

MADRAS, Apr. 15.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar M. L. C. (Swarajist) has made a gift of two lakhs of rupees for charitable purposes and has invested the gift in trust which will provide annual income of Rs. 10,000. 25 per cent of this is to be set aside for temples and other religious purposes, 25 per cent. to be used for helping the poor, 25 per cent. for helping villages and the remaining 25 per cent. is to be spent on education, especially industrial education. Mr. Iyengar has also announced his intention of donating a certain sum for a Tamil journal.—A. P.

IRRIGATION PROJECT IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 13.

The Associated Press understands that schemes of irrigation project of great importance involving expenditure of between four and five crores of rupees is now before Government awaiting sanction. The project will be known as the Upper Bhawani Irrigation Project. The scheme contemplates irrigation of 160,000 acres of first crops and 260,000 acres of second. To obtain first-hand knowledge of irrigation practices obtaining in other parts of India Mr. McMichael, I.C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, visited Punjab where various irrigation projects are now in progress.—A. P.

MINERS' LEADERS GO TO BRUSSELS.

LONDON, April 16.

Messrs. Smith and Cook, miners' leaders, left for Brussels on the conclusion of the day in which the principals of the coal dispute wore happier faces, though reasons for optimism have not been vouchsafed to the public. Mr. Baldwin met Miners' Executive and undertook to get into touch with the owners early next week after which negotiations between miners and owners would doubtless be resumed.—Reuter's Special.

COLOUR V. CLASS.

MENACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GOSPEL OF WHITE RACE SUPREMACY.

To-day, South Africa is perhaps the biggest menace to the growing unity of the world's workers, says Mr. M. G. Desai, writing in the "Labour Monthly (March). For representing, as it does, the meeting ground of races from all parts of the world it is just here that racial divisions among the workers are most pronounced. With incredible short-sightedness the White workers of the Union are joining hands with the capitalists to beat back the Africans and Asiatics into a state of semi-slavery. In face of the monumental selffishness on the part of the White workers in South Africa itself, the long distance fraternal greetings of the European trade unionists are apt to sound as hypocritical to the dusky masses of the East as the sentimental cant of the missionaries with which they have been so long familiar.

It is significant that South Africa should be taking a lead in forcing the coloured races into economic serfdom and political helotry. Throughout the last century, and more, she has been perfecting the science of turning men into robots. As late as 1834, the Boer farmers were battening on the labour of the negroes and the Malayas bought from the English slave-dealers.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN LABOUR

With the abolition of slavery, rapid progress in farming and industry met with a difficulty. The Bantu and Hottentot tribes, secure on their communal lands in the hinterland, could not be easily induced to work for others and the White workers would not remain long in service in view of the easy accessibility of land. It was, therefore, thought necessary to introduce labour that would have nothing to fall back upon. Special recruiting agencies were established to enlist negroes from Central Africa, and with the help of the obliging Indian Government, poor ignorant agricultural workers from India were trapped into indentured labour—periodic slavery. Besides this outside labour the South African natives were also gradually squeezed out of their ever narrowing reservations and forced to migrate to the mines and the towns to sell their labour to the Whites. The comparatively more skilled Indian workers were employed in the development of the tea, tobacco, and sugar industry, in railway construction; while the Africans were harnessed to the more strenuous work in the coal, gold, and diamond mines.

The Indians were brought out on the clearest understanding that when they had served their five years' indenture, they would be treated as free men; and if they preferred to relinquish their right to the free return passage, they would be given land of a corresponding value. But the the colonists soon began to feel that a free Indian was not as desirable as an Indian coolie. So the Municipalities started placing restrictions on their trading activities; and a heavy tax was imposed on all free Indians who would not re-indenture themselves. In the mining areas, the African workers were faring much worse. They were doing the deeper underground work for ridiculously low wages. And, even when off duty, they were not free, but were locked up like pigs into terribly insanitary compounds. The rate of mortality has been fearfully high, especially from phthisis and pneumonia During the Boer war, these carefully built-up colonies of semi-slaves were scattered. Hence in 1904-5, some 50,000 indentured Chinese workers were introduced on the Rand. But after having exploited them for some six years, all of them were repatriated in 1910. The Indian experience had taught the colonists not to take any risks.

SETTING CLASS AGAINST CLASS.

The policy of the employers has been to play one section of workers against another —the skilled half-castes against the whites; the semi-skilled Indians and Africans against the half-castes and the "Poor Whites"; and African workers from outside the Union against the natives. The White workers, if they had been wise, would have retaliated by taking a lead in organising all-inclusive Unions. But in the colonies, race hatred has been sub-limated under high auspices into a Christian cult. And the White workers have followed an opportunist selfish policy with disastrous results even to themselves. It will be remembered how in 1922 the White Workers on the Gold Reef struck as a protest against the admission of natives to semi-skilled work and the consequent reduction of the wages of the Whites. It soon developed into a general strike so far as the White workers were concerned. There were frequent collisions between the strikers and the police and military leading to violence But while these stirring things were happening, the vast masses of native workers were compelled to remain idle spectators. In the end martial law was declared, the strikers suppressed with bloodshed and the Whites had to resume work on the employers' terms, as far as work was available and the recognition of their Federation was withdrawn.

South African industries are organised on a basis of an excessively large amount of cheap unskilled labour in relation to the skilled workers. There are in general eight natives to one European. In all the mines, for instance, there were 31,000 Europeans to 272,000 native workers in 1924. The White miner on the average gets £335 annually, while the native gets £27. So far as killed work is concerned there is as yet no serious competition between the White and the coloured. The real competition is for semi-skilled work, and that, too, generally with the "Poor White" Boers, who have been flocking to the industrial areas from agricultural parts. With the introduction of railways, the Boer farmers, with their primitive methods of agricultural based on cheap land and cheap labour, had to face the fierce competition of the world market; and a process of elimination of inefficients set in. It is from the ranks of the latter that the Poor Whites of the city slums are recruited. In 1921, they numbered 120,000. It is largely for their benefit that the new legislation is being enacted.

COMPULSORY SEGREGATION.

By the Class Areas Bill and the Colour Bar Bill, and other kindred legislation, what is proposed in effect is a thorough-going segregation of all Asiatics 165,731 and Africans 4697,913 in the Union —territorially, industrially, and politically. In rural areas, they will be crammed into certain narrow reservations. It the cities, the necessary number of workers will have to reside in well-defined slums. It will not be open to them to learn or engage in any skilled or semi-skilled work. No Indian or African can be so much as a lift-boy or chauffeur. If they would have to bore a well or run a tractor on their land, they will have to engage a White. They cannot aspire to any political rights. They are graciously allowed the privilege of electing a small number of Whites to represent them in the Union Parliament. The worst conditions in the worst parts of the Union at present in existence would thus be standardised throughout the Union. Especially in the Cape Province, for instance, the coloured races had so far practically been on a footing of equality with Whites; but all that is to go. In view of the existing pressure on land in Native reservations and consequent drift to towns and in view of the congested condition of the 30 miles coastal belt in Natal to which Indians are to be confined, these restrictive proposals are evidently in effect a device to swell the ranks of the landless proletariat, and to further beat down the already low wages of the unskilled coloured workers.

The half-castes are exempted but the Asiatics, mainly Indians, are deliberately classed with the natives. The reasons for this special animus against Indians, who number at present 160,000, are obvious. Firstly, they fraternize with the natives. Secondly, their ranks have also been strengthened by the prosperous Indian merchants who followed in the wake of the Indian workers. The Whites object to the competition of this Indian trading class, who are moreover sufficiently influential to secure wide-spread attention to their grievances in India and elsewhere. After Gandhi's passive resistance campaign a compromise was patched up in 1913, and repeatedly confirmed at Imperial Conferences, providing that the lot of the already domiciled Indians should at least be improved, in return for which South Africa should be allowed to close its doors against further entry of free Indians. But as soon as the war was over, things have again been made too hot for Indians, and already 35,000 Indians, have been turned out of S. Africa and dumped into India. This is not repatriation but depatriation, because 70 per cent of the South African Indians ware born and brought up in the colony.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

Among the Natives, the old tribal traditions of implicit obedience to the head man—in pay of the Government—are fast breaking down; and there is a rapid approximation to modern standards. Primary education is becoming general. In 1907, they started a college for higher education. The workers in the industrial areas are becoming class-conscious. Witness, for instance, the splendid strike of 71,000 native workers employed on the Rand in 1920. They have organised themselves politically and industrially into the S. A. Native National Congress and the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union. The trouble at Bloemfontein last April leading to shooting and the boycott of the Prince's visit are evidences of their rising temper. At their last congress they have resolved to embark upon a passive resistance campaign if the proposed legislation be passed.

The following extract from the secretary's report to the Fifth Congress of the Native Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union is significant of the new spirit among the African workers.

We are aiming at the building up in Africa of a National Labour Organisation of the aboriginals, through which we shall break the wall of White autocracy and Capitalism. We shall not rest there. We shall open the gates of the Houses of Legislature now under the control of the White Oligarchy and from their steps we shall claim equality of purpose with the workers of the world to overthrow Capitalism and usher in a Co-operative Commonwealth—a system of government which is not foreign to the aboriginals of Africa.

What is the motive behind the White policy of enforcing racial subjection? That policy is, of course, intended to ensure the supremacy as an exploiting race of the tiny minority, one and a-half millions in all, of the White community. The ostensible justification for it, however, that is put forward is the necessity for preventing the racial purity of this minority from being submerged.

This racial bogey must be squarely faced by the workers if international unity is to be more than a dream. For the racial problem of South Africa is only an epitome of the whole racial problem throughout the world. Everywhere European Imperialism has not only transferred large sections of the European population to other continents, but also scattered vast masses of other races, helter-skelter, over the globe.

RACE FUSION.

In the South African Union as elsewhere permutations and combinations—between the Dutch, the British, the Jews, the "Poor Whites," the Hottentots, the Kaffirs, the Negores, the Indians, the Malayans, the Arabs, the Chinese—have been in continuous development behind the transparent curtains of bourgeois respectability and racial purity. The number of half-castes is three to four times the entire Asiatic population.

Race fusion leads to decadence, say the purists and pseudo-scientists, and point to the position of half-castes the world over. Disowned by Westerners and despised by Orientals, it is true that the half-caste has on the whole been in unenviable plight. But there is not a shred of evidence to prove that there is anything biologically wrong with him. It is the social forces that have been against him. In any case, any attempt at this hour to preserve the phantom of race purity by the erection of an intricate caste system will prove as futile and suicidal as the caste system in India. With the assertion of economic and political freedom by the coloured races, and the emancipation of women, there is likely to be a still greater admixture of races.

It is not whiteness, but civilisation that should be the goal of South Africa and similar countries. If the White colonists care only for their racial purity, let them remove themselves from countries where they are not the rightful inhabitants. But if, in order ostensibly to preserve their racial purity but really to maintain the race dominance of one-sixth of the population, they persist in the policy of attempting to separate and lock up the overwhelming majority of the people like cattle in the kraals, then let them beware for they are building their whited sepulchres on the slopes of a rumbling volcano.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

(Continued from page 9.)

Preliminary work in the beginning of May, so that the investigation stage will not commence before the end of July. By that time the Committee will have removed and established itself at its headquarters in Calcutta with a view to be within easy reach of the commercial and mercantile community who will have to represent their grievances. I hear that about half a dozen applications have been made ready in Calcutta for enquiry by the Rates Committee in due course. The Committee is expected to have arduous labours towards the close of summer and throughout the next winter. Sir B. N. Sarma is staying at "Sunfield" in Summer Hill while his old habitat, the "Peterhof", is being occupied by the acting Home Member, Mr. J. H. Crerar. The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das will reside at the "Ava Lodge" where Sir Frederick Whyte lived for nearly four years. Otherwise, there is no change in the residences of the Executive Councillors.

AGRICULTURE AND EMIGRATION.

Agriculture and Emigration are the two subjects which will engage the frequent attention of the Government of India when it is fully constituted after the arrival of Lord Irwin on the 21st. The Simla officialdom while discussing the recent weather deplored the possible effects thereof on the agricultural crops with an enthusiasm and interest sometimes greater than that of those who are actually tilling the soil and owning the lands in the plains. Their newfound love for agriculture it is indeed difficult to believe; but there it is, and a Royal Commission has been appointed which will commence its labours some time in October. The personnel of the Public Services Commission will be fully announced in a few days, probably soon after the arrival of Lord Irwin. There is a doubt lurking in the minds of some people whether the Public Services Commission will start its labours before September. Till then, therefore, the Staff Selection Board which has been engaged in recruiting the ministerial establishment of the Government of India and some of the attached offices might have to continue to function, thus upsetting the original calculations of the Finance Department. As for emigration, South African problem will give enough cause for worry. Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the member in charge of both agriculture and emigration, will thus have an extraordinarily anxious time this season, unlike some of his colleagues. The recent reports from South Africa are somewhat encouraging and it is stated that the evidence led by the Paddison Deputation created great impression there, with the result that a welcome change in the angle of vision of Union Ministry is rumoured. Everything at the moment appears to be hanging on a thread as it were, and either the Government of India would meet with tremendous success or a huge failure, because they have been fighting for the fundamental principles to be conceded by the Union Government. The case which the Government of India recently presented before the Union Government on the anti-Asiatic Bill is said to be one marked with firmness and verve that victory is possible if only the Union Government's mind continues to change in the favourable direction.

INDIGESTION MADE IMPOSSIBLE

There's one quick and certain way to stop indigestion and all similar ills which are caused by acid conditions of the stomach and the resulting fermentation. Obviously the remedy lies in a neutralizing agent which will put an end to this harmful acidity without having any further weakening effect upon the already disordered stomach. An unfailing remedy which can be relied upon to give instant relief in all cases of indigestion is "Bisurated" Magnesia, the world-famed antacid preparation which acts like a charm the moment it enters the stomach. Not only does "Bisurated" Magnesia neutralize acidity, but it soothes the inflamed stomach lining and tones up the digestive system, enabling you to eat and enjoy your food. "Bisurated" Magnesia is sold by all chemists in powder or tablets, and you cannot get anything better for indigestion than the contents of the well-known blue package.

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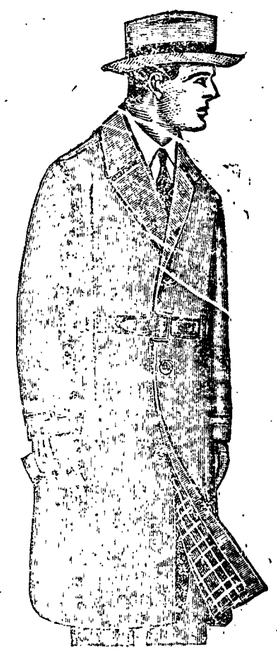

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COAL FOR SUKKUR BARRAGE.

INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

The following letter dated 25th March, 1926, was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Department, regarding Coal for Sukkur Barrage:—

"With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter of the 26th September 1925, No. 488-IW, I am directed to address you further in connection with the same question.

My Committee have considered it again and think that a saving can be effected in the expenditure incurred on coal purchased for the Lloyd Barrage if the Government will make some changes in the system they have adopted at present. My Committee appreciate the observation contained in the last portion of your letter that "it is the definite intention of Government to give every facility to Indian coal". At the same time they feel confident that any suggestion made by them that leads to economy without any detriment to the work in hand would be welcomed by Government. Government had formerly indicated that it was considered necessary to hold all supplies at Karachi because wagons were easier to get and supplies easier to rail to all points where needed.

SAVING OF FREIGHT.

This procedure, however, involves unnecessary rail freight, a good deal of which could, my Committee feel, be saved if the following system were in vogue:—

(1) Tenders should be called for a minimum quantity to be stocked at Karachi, which would be considered on "Emergency Depot" to fall back upon, should the supply from the collieries fail to reach the various stations at which coal is required.

(2) Tenders should be called for delivery of coals at pits mouth for despatch to the various stations at which coals are required to be consumed.

By this system coal could go direct from pits' mouth to the consuming points in regular instalments direct from the coalfield and the freight between Karachi and such points would be saved. In case there is some hitch in such regular supplies, the emergency depot at Karachi could be drawn upon.

My Committee trust the above suggestions will receive the favourable consideration of Government."

KARNATAK LEADERS ON TOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

GADAG, April 16.

Deshbhakta Shrinivasrao Kaujalgi with Messrs. Kembhavi, Rangarao Divakar, Narayanrao Hardikar and Khanolkar has started on his tour on the 15th instant. The party will go to Mercara to attend the Landholders' Conference on 17th and 18th and probably leave that place for Mangalore on 21st.

After touring in South Kanara and North Kanara districts the party returns to Hubli about the 5th May to attend the meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee on the 7th May at Hubli. This meeting will be an important one in view of the fact that the final selection of Congress Candidates to the Legislatures will be made there.

A Lahore message says:—Capt. Edwards, Assistant Commissioner has now withdrawn the longdrawn libel suit he had instituted at Peshawar against the "Milap" a vernacular daily.

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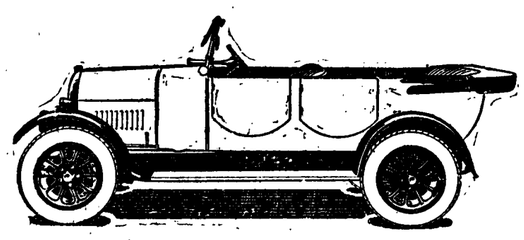

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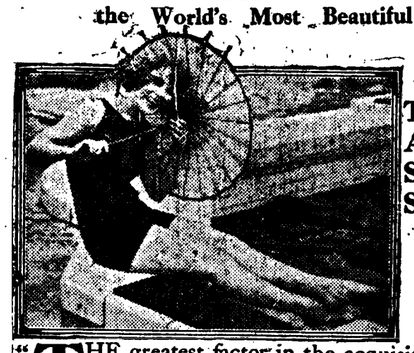

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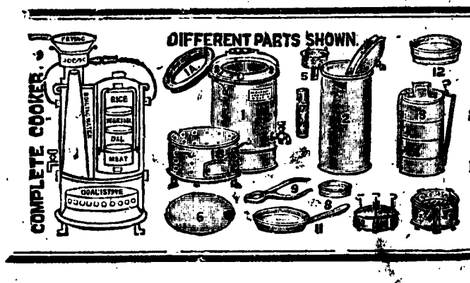

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LONDON LETTER.

A LIBEL ON DESHBANDHU'S MEMORY.

UBIQUITOUS MAJOR GRAHAM POLE.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, March 25.

GRAHAM POLE AGAIN.

I note that that sturdy champion of Indian Labour, Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, entertained Major Graham Pole and that the "distinguished guest" said he would do all in his power to educate British public opinion in favour of the working classes in India. Now, the "distinction" of Major Pole is purely military; in that realm there is no denying his ability and there are some humane stories to his credit. But it is not to be supposed that the Indian trade union representatives and organisers entertained him in that capacity. As one of the characteristic excrescences of the liberalised "British Labour Party," Major Pole is a positive danger to the cause of Labour, here and in India. England was not waiting for Major Pole to educate it on India and its masses. The Workers' Welfare League of India, which I formed in 1917, has been continuously on that work, subtly or openly opposed by the "official" forces of which Major Pole is a characteristic outgrowth. He objects to both the League and its leading personality, Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., who are doing more each month to turn British opinion to a comprehension of the Indian working classes than his kind have ever done or will ever do. For their outlook is bureaucratic, liberalist, artificial,—a caucus and vote-catching outlook—a manoeuvring policy of secret pacts behind the backs of the people of India. Nay, even behind the backs of the masses of the Labour Party. The latter are never consulted when these campaigns for the booming of Besant dogmas and the like, are sprung on the working class here as "Official Programme of the Labour Party," and so on. It has been by a quiet policy of penetration that the "Commonwealth of India Bill" has been placed on the official list of the Labour Party, after a long period of refusal to endorse that artificial product. It does not represent the view of India, working-class or otherwise Yet that is one of Major Pole's chief activities. The usual reply to criticism is that dear old George Lansbury has backed the bill. That unhappy fact, which has been much criticised and which Mr. Lansbury pathetically defends on the ground of his lifelong association with Mrs. Besant (who was a Radical and Republican Socialist once), will not save this Bill from the destruction it deserves. Mr. Lansbury's introduction of the Bill for first "reading" (which is purely formal and merely the necessary procedure to secure a future hearing) must be and will be the subject of a vigorous assault on its glaring defects, an assault which has already commenced.

Major Graham Pole, true, does other things beside boost the Commonwealth Bill and prepare for his future return to the House of Commons. One of them has been to write in *Lansbury's Weekly* an article on Gandhi's Fall, in which he dishes up again the exploded lies against the character of Deshbandhu Das and the Swarajists. This repetition of the old libels of vote-buying and corruption has been this week splendidly denounced by young Mr. Pulin Seal, the London representative of "Forward."

GANDHI, DAS AND POLE.

Those whose privilege it was to assist indirectly in the mass movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, as well as those who were complete partisans of his political and philosophic views, know how little Mahatmaji entertained any such views about the great Swarajist. To associate turpitude, even crime, with a man who could give up everything but a most humble state of life, devoid of all ostentation and many comforts, in the interests of the public work he had undertaken, is to besmirch a character only second in sacrifice to that of Mahatma Gandhi himself. Is this British Labour Partisan either willing or capable of being the interpreter of Indian feeling to the British public? Of course he will utter a few common places about Gen. Dyer, and the growth of the Indian Trade Unions, just to obtain a hearing. But his most hearty work will be in undermining the Workers' Welfare League and Mr. Saklatvala, or rather, in trying to do so.

THE MINORITY CONFERENCE.

The great gathering which filled one of the largest halls of London to overcrowding on Sunday with delegates of the "Minority Movement" ought to be a serious warning to the so-called right wing of the British Labour Movement. The statistics quoted proved that the movement takes its origin from the masses and not from a handful of fanatics. The reformist chiefs of the Trade Unions of the older sort have let the movement slip back, even in the matter of the growth of the Fascist or national black-legging movement (for that it is in essence) is already beginning to alarm them. Tom Mann, the veteran Labour Leader, now, after years of Moderatism, a "red," showed that the only hope against the Fascist peril was the activities of the left wing and the united action of the working class. Mr. Saklatvala gave a very good and sensible speech on the rascalities committed under the cloak of British expansion and empire. The presence of many substantial figures who have always been regarded as "safe men," "cool and calm leaders," like Mr. Gossip, secretary of the Furnishing Trades' Federation, among these determined radicals, is a feature that should give pause to the facile critics of the minority movement.

FRENCH FAILURE IN SYRIA.

The Beyrout correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", recently confessed the serious state of the French position in Syria. He said that the people's attitude in Syria reminded him of the mental attitude of the trenches in France in the mindwinters of the Great War. Public confidence in the Government has completely evaporated. French soldiers are being sent as little as possible to be killed; "the fighting and dying is done by the Moors and other Blackfellows" (*sic*) "whose names do not have to appear in the casualty lists in France." This latter point is a strange annotation of the usual tag "There is no colour distinction in France." The French appear to have broken their promises to the League and the world, as flagrantly as—well, you are quite right, in a way, "as we have."

ANGORA AND DIRT.

For the greater preservation of good relations between Turks and Indians, I would respectfully suggest that it should be made more clear when articles appearing in Indian papers are merely lifted "en bloc" from English organs, and are not an expression of the view of Indians. The article on page 2 of your Sunday edition of Feb. 28, headed "Angora's Dirt and Desolation," has, in ordinary run-on type in the body of the text the words "says Mr. Spender. . . "Daily News." But, the rapid reader and the chance turner of pages will conclude that the "Chronicle" agrees with this tale of an unfriendly visit of an anti-Turk. It has already created some comment in Turk and Turcophile circles.

PASSPORTS.

In his entertaining article "About Passports" in the same issue. Mr. Horniman had necessarily to omit many details, and in one or two passages this is to be regretted. For instance, he says "I had no intention at any time o asking for permission which I claimed to do as a right. When the Labour Government came in I confess I was foolish enough to think that my old friend Ramsay MacDonald would readily revoke the decision of hihs predecessor, and I confess I was surprised and shocked when he sent me the same stereotyped reply as I had received from Lord Curzon, and I had to put him on the list of lost souls to be prayed for."

A search of your columns will discover my report on this incident. In consultation with Mr. Horniman, I resolved that a letter should be sent by myself and my Labour friends (with some others) to Ramsay MacDonald and I sent such a letter over the signatures of a larger number of Labour and other M.P.'s. The language used, in consultation with our honoured friend Horniman, included the words "We therefore appeal to you either to accord him the customary rights of a British subject, or, in the alternative, to allow him to return to India and resume his professional occupation." In reply it was to me "Arthur Field Esq." that MacDonald dictated his letters, the last of which was a refusal.

I then wrote to Mr. Horniman under date 2/9/24; "I have just received a note from MacDonald's office relative to our Memorial. I have attached it, together with my reply asking for further information and for permission to publish. I note that in a previous letter you said you had other plans, but in your generosity you hastened to add that you would not bother me with them. But as I am committed up to the hilt in your cause, I am already interested and I shall not be further worried by your letting me know your future acts. . . I have sent out a circular to say I will lecture. . . without fee. . . on your case with a view to securing Labour protests from within. . . I live in confidence of the rising of your star, and your triumph over obstacles, whether by regular or irregular methods of arrival."

I visited among other societies, the Workers' Welfare League with which I had been associated ever since I founded in in 1917 and I demanded a vote in support of Mr Horniman, in his effort to secure justice The then controllers of the League rejected the motion, and substituted a resolution that they disagreed with Mr. Horniman's tactics. Thereupon I resigned from this League, which I had created and which was one of my few triumphs and broke very interesting connections in this effort to put the pasport question through. I think this may be my sufficient excuse in putting this marginal note to the excellent article of Mr Horniman.

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26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

20041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

16080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

16335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

16359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy." I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

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BATTERSEA AND SAKLATVALA.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN HIS DEFENCE.

EXCLUSION OF COMMUNISTS REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 25.

The Latchmere Baths, Battersea, scene of great election assemblies in the historic fights which secured the return of Mr. Saklatvala to Parliament, were the scent of Battersea's reply to the national Labour caucus in its attempt to excommunicate the Red element. The result had been, so some doubting Thomases had declared, in the balance. To others it seemed that the threat against the old and tried friends of the cause that is trying to expel them, had obtained a negligible support in Battersea. The meeting of Sunday last proved that Battersea Labour is solid for Saklatvala and the "All-In" policy.

Following the Conference of the National Minority Movement which had been held in that hall, the walls were decorated with the daring and modernist tapestries which serve as banners of that movement. An orchestra of young Socialists performed during the evening, and were rewarded by being permitted to take a special retiring collection in aid of their band fund. "Mr. Councillor J. G. Clancy" presided and was supported by Councillors West and Chesterman. The chairman alluded to the efforts of the National Labour party executive to translate in the most unfavourable and despotic manner the resolutions of the national conferences of the Labour Party. The latter limited the attack on Communists; it laid down a time margin; it left a lot to voluntary interpretation. The Executive, however, made after 18 months a sudden interpretation, passed a bull of excommunication, and threatened action against the local Parties which disagreed with the interpretation. Then the automatic auxiliary of the national bosses, the Secretary of the London party, said ditto to Uncle Henderson and thereatened to walk into Battersea and found a new Labour Party there. They were going to give this lad his reply that night.

Mr. Councillor Chesterman moved a resolution supporting the Battersea Trades and Labour Council and Labour Party in its resolve to refuse the dictation of the National Executive, pledging itself to support the local Party, the sitting member of Parliament, and the principle of the unity of the Labour movement; and protesting against the Liberalising of the Labour Party by the national bureaucrats. Mr. Chesterman said that the local working class organisation came into the national organisation as a voluntary act. It was a Progressive and Labour body then, and on being invited to assist a national movement, it framed a constitution that would suffice to embrace all the then known elements of the working class organisations. It joined forces on those terms. Now, it refused to assent to excluding one element, to please the reactionary new-comers an old Liberal politicians who were bossing the show in London

RIGHTS OF LOCAL ORGANISATIONS.

Mr. Arthur Field, of the Shop Assistants' Union seconded. He said "I have not only been for 35 years a Trade Unionist, and a Socialist and Labour agitator for a longer period still, but I have had the pleasure of living in Battersea for nearly 25 years. What has always struck me about this borough has been its intellectual freedom, its being in advance of the times, its pride in leading the way. When Liberalism was Whig, Battersea coloured it with radicalism. When the Liberal-Radical party in the country hated and feared Socialism, Battersea welcomed Socialists, became the Mecca of municipal Socialism, and chose for its representative a Liberal who was also a Socialist. To-day, the Whig, the reactionary, part of the Labour Party are acting exactly as the old Liberal party, the old Radical party acted. Now that Socialism has become a term that does not frighten half-pay Majors, younger sons of the peerage, carpet-bag barristers on the prowl for advancement under some Government or other (Socialist if they cannot use any other), the Socialists and their highly-born friends must keep out the Communists. The answer of Battersea is what its history would lead one to expect from it. It has again refused to give up its intellectual freedom into the hands of the Whigs, who are politely holding the door open to every lordling, every office-seeker and every retired brass-cap at a loose end. This sort of thing may be necessary in the Westminster divisions, but it is entirely unsuitable for the atmosphere of radical, republican, anti-militarist Battersea.

SAKLATVALA'S CANDIDATURE.

I am watching very carefully, in company with my fellow Trade-Unionists of the rank-and-file, the events that have followed the Labour Party conference at Queen's Hall (October 1924), which first passed the resolution which rejected Mr. Saklatvala as a nationally endorsed candidate. You will all remember that the Management Committee of the Battersea Party, met, and, with an overwhelming vote both from North and South Battersea, refused to follow the dictates of the reaction-ruled national conference. By the almost unanimous vote of South Battersea as well as by that of North Battersea, Mr. Saklatvala was maintained the candidate for this division in spite of his being Communist. That independence is not insubordination. It is quite regular. Remember, Labour Parties in the various constituencies of this country are not branches of an all-controlling association, depriving them of initiative and discretion. They are sovereign bodies, coming into affiliation, making a national organisation by voluntary union. They, therefore, possess rights in translating the meaning of the Labour movement, which they helped to create, long before some of these would be dictators were yet out of the Liberal Party.

TIN GODS OF ECCLESTON SQ.

Exercising that right and that discretion your Party stood by its own choice of a candidate for the North division. You will all remember that it was prophecied on every hand, and nobody seemed a bit scared by it, that the result of holding out against the decrees of the tin gods of Eccleston Square would be, not only that Saklatvala would be an unendorsed candidate, but also that Battersea would perhaps be despised, rejected, and even excommunicated. Nevertheless Felix went on walking; no one seemed downhearted; all the lion hearts of Battersea Borough Council Labour Party, the County Councillors and Guardians of the Labour persuasion acted just as if they had a right to have a backbone. They decided to run Saklatvala, despite the devil and high ater.

Now, what everyone is asking to-day is:—Did those solid men who all fell in and marched with the rebels that day do it because they knew that the common, ordinary, unofficial, voting men and women of Battersea wanted Saklatvala, and did not care one tinker's curse what the delegates and the elected persons thought about it? Did they, while professing admiration of our spokesman of Labour, East and West, Saklatvala," (here the speaker was interrupted by a storm of applause aroused by the name of Mr. Saklatvala).

YOU NEVER WAVERED.

"Did some of them really want to clear out the Indian, the 'red,' and leave a vacancy for the boys to have a chance at; but remember first that they must keep an eye on the elections for L.C.C., Guardians, and Borough Council? I am not forgetting that many of these people are honestly, consistently and bravely supporting Saklatvala to-day, and have wavered. But there are others who have never done anything else than wobble. The three elections that I have named were all to follow in the twelvemonth following the action taken. Did some of the delegates then agree to the Undesirable Red Republican, because an anti-Saklatvala issue would destroy their public support? Did they speak with their lips and not with their hearts? I am really for a howl of wrath at such a suggestion. I shall be a happy man to hear it. For, if honestly and intelligently given, that vote to stand by Saklatvala bound them tacitly to stand by him when the Caucus should try to drag him down.

AN INSULT TO PEOPLE.

Whereas, what happened? Having secured their seats on the various bodies they commenced to absent themselves from the meetings of the un-aristocratic, the untitled and un-decorated person, who is so unpopular in Belgravia. 'What meetings?' someone asks. The monthly meetings instituted by the Member and Party, one of the finest, most democratic and public-spirited introductions into local politics. It is not such a strain on the memory to recollect the grand array of elected persons who at first attendted those meetings and gave an account of their stewardship. To-day, for a score or more of months we have not seen there, the Labour Mayor, the half dozen ex Mayors nor many of the lesser flight of elected representatives of the people. They have returned to the old Liberal policy of ignoring their constituents till election times. (A Voice:—Rub it in, Mister!). Don't think I am merely out to insult people. I say that behind the backs of you electors there is a policy of ostracism being developed against your parliamentary representative It is this attitude adopted by a few, here in your own borough, that gives the pandrums of Eccleston Square their hopes of forming a rival party here, whether you want a rival party started or not.

BACK STAIRS BUSINESS.

I will give you an instance of this back-stairs business. According to the "Sunday Worker" of last Sunday, Mr. Prestbury, the Chairmen of South Battersea Labour Committee, appeared in East London as a candidate for a Labour candidature. He not only said at that meeting that he was against Communism (which he's free to be, so far as we are concerned), but that he was against Saklatvala, and was 'taking active measures to form a new Labour Party.' It was, I may tell you, a good left-winger who drew out that premature confession, by a skilful question. (Laughter.) Well, Mile End, responded strikingly to the statement of Mr. Prestbury. The top candidates got 47 votes; a Communist got 47 votes; Mr. Prestbury got 1 vote. This was in connection with the Mile End Party's preparations for the L. C. C. election. Let that reception be a warning to the official splitters of the Labour Party. For now we are threatened with a new Labour Party. A properly threshed and windowed Labour Party, with all the Communist chaff blown away. That's their imagery; mine is that it is in danger of not being wheat at all, but tares and thistles.

When these people have cast out all the red trades-unionists, all the republican workers, from their midst, they will cut out such a proportion of the active workers and propagandists that they will have ruined their own movement. What is going to become of the 100 per cent. trade union movement, if you send a big part of your active missioners adrift? It reminds me of a man who was very nervy about ghosts in his bedroom, whether red spectres or not we won't say. He went to bed with a revolver under his pillow. In the night he woke in a sweat and indistinctly saw a hand waving about just over the bottom of the bed. He fired at it, and blew off three of his own toes. That's what the victims of the Red Nightmare, or Mare's Nest, or whatever we can call it, will be after doing with the body of our fine movement. The people who will start a new Labour Party will be, to all outward appearance, just asking you to join, nothing more in it than that. You will naturally think you'll be the masters of that organisation. But silently, secretly, underground negotiations are at this moment controlling your future. They are arranging everything for you. Give your brains and your interests into their control, and you will betray the entire history of rebel Battersea.

PLAIN TRUTHS ABOUT IRELAND AND INDIA.

Compare Saklatvala with the bureaucrats who seek to silence him. Where have these forces one word to say about the fraudulent Irish treaty; the fraudulent amnesty which leaves seven Irish leaders in prison here as murderers and felons; what knowledge have they as to the difference between a Commonwealth of India Bill and the will of the Indian people? How many of them are telling the British people, as Saklatvala and the Communist agitators are, that a second navy is being created for the English war-mongers in the guise of an Indian Navy? Let them see you appreciate the difference, men and women of Battersea! Destroy this germ of a local' Caucus. It's had enough to have a Caucus at Eccleston Square, and another at Tavistock Streets, without creating, another on our own doorstep. There are people here in Battersea trying to get it a footing. At this moment there are people with a leg in both camps; members still of our army, yet conspiring to let in the other army. Members of the Battersea Labour Party and members of a subterranean conspiracy. It is this secret society which will decide your future, control your interests, and destroy your right of a free and above-board choice. You may possibly think that the work of a new Party will be 'Subject to your decision?' You remember what they said about the conditions of ordering a Ford Car, after that firm had decided on its production policy: "You can have it painted any colour you like, provided you like black." You will tie your hands effectively.

WILL YOU DESERT SAKLATWALLA?

There are over 70 Labour Parties which have refused to put this Inquisition into operation. Only three have been selected for attack, because it would look pretty dirty to work on Battersea alone, yet here is the gist and the kernel of the entire movement Here, and in the other outrageous borough of Bethnal Green If feeling is so strong in Mile End as I showed you, will the people of Battersea lag behind now the fight is about to commence? I personally declare that the people will not throw Saklatvala to the wolves. You men and women, will you desert him, after asking him to stand fast as an unendorsed freelance candidate. (Loud and prolonged cheers). Now I will tell you what I propose to the Labour members, with grateful thanks to all those who have stood firm and true, I suggest that they (whether Guardians, C.C., or Boro' Councillors), if they do not agree to help us and Saklatvala, shall be called upon to resign and re-offer themselves to the popular vote as anti-Saklatvala candidates. We can prophecy what their fate will be. We of the rank and file warn all people who are engineering or trying to engineer a local intrigue to defeat the free choice of the electorate, that we are ready, if forced to it, for unrelenting and unflinching war."

ARM-CHAIR SOCIALISTS.

Mr. Councillor Joe Vaughan, prospective parliamentary candidate for Bethnal Green, explained why the two labour parties of his borough had been pitched on along with Battersea. It was not only because Bethnal Green was another borough that had a Communist as the locally adopted Labour candidate for Parliament, but because the policy and activity of Bethnal Green were a nuisance, a reproach, a severe inconvenience to the Liberalised Party over in Eccleston Square. Alone in London they had struck out for a £4 minimum wage for municipal employees. On that point even Popular yielded to Government pressure; but Bethnal Green went on paying. Then they were hauled up before the House or Lords, tried and condemned for paying out money against the edict of a Government department. Well, they had been taught by all the arm chair Socialists like Mr. Macdonald, that all the people had to do was to go to elective constitutional bodies and register a vote, and they could get all they wanted, in a peaceful and evolutionary manner. They "wanted" £4 per week. See what happened when they voted it. Condemned as law-breakers! Well, they turned to the national Labour josses, and asked for relief from the decision. This was promised; but it was soon seen that they could not leave extravagant tactics attached to the Respectable Nobs. So they unearthed a resolution of the National Conference some months old, and suddenly decided that the Bethnal Green vulgarisms were outlaws. That relieved them from carrying out their promises So the position was they were resisting the edicts of the Eccleston czars, and meant to keep on resisting. They were not much impressed by the threats of the twilight gods; and as for poor little time-serving 'Ebbie Morrison and his threats of forming new parties—well, they would really have to smack him if he started any of his pranks in Bethnal Green.

Mr. Vaughan's speech, which was a fine piece of Labour oratory; was punctuated by rounds of applause and laughter. At one point one of the salvos coincided with the arrival of Mr. Saklatvala from a meeting in support of Mr. Edgar Lansbury. This converted it into a wave of enthusiastic cheering.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., was only able to stay a short time, as he had to attend a further meeting. He said that the men who were to be sent into the shade by the tin gods of the national executive were men who like himself had since New Year's Day addressed 30 meetings in Scotland 20 in the Midlands and North and a dozen in the London area. The activity of the hated reds (cries of "No") was so well-known that even the national conferences had left the question open and capable of arrangement. But the National Caucus after saying that the matter was not to be reopened for a period of years, reopened it suddenly and prematurely Now they were in for a fight. In that fight he wanted all the underhand plotters to come into the light as open enemies. He was confident of the final issue.

The resolution, on being put to the great meeting, was adopted unanimously, amid cheers and singing of Labour songs.

"POLE" IN TROUBLE.

EDITOR CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, issued summons on Thursday against Pravasi Pagal and I. V. Joshi, editor and printer of "Pole" a Gujerati weekly on the information filed by Goswami Krishnajivanji Sharma alias Girdharlalji Maharaj on behalf of his father Goswami Shree Gokulnathjee Maharaj of Moti Haveli, Bombay.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the complainant.

The information stated that the complainant's father was the religious head of the Vaishnavite Hindus of Bombay and several places in India. His disciples numbered over three lacs. Under the cloak of agitating for the eradication of certain mal-practices alleged to be prevailing among the Vaishnavites, the complainant contended, the "Pole" was carrying on a malicious campaign of abuse, vilification and defamation of several religious heads of the Vaishnava sect. The accused had published from time to time defamatory and obscene articles, writings and poems concerning the complainant's father, viz: that complainant's father was a debauchee, a most sinful man, full of low desires, leading a most vicious and irreligious life, etc. The intention of the accused, it was alleged, was to wound the feelings and religious susceptibilities of the complainant and his father.

His Worship issued summons and also a search warrant on the editor of the "Pole" for seizure of the issues containing the alleged defamatory statements and their manuscripts.

The Karnataka Sahitya Parishat (Kanarese Academy) will be held at Bellary on 22nd and 23rd proximo.

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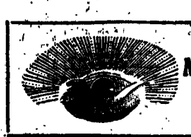
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ELECTRIC TRAIN IMPROVEMENTS.

BOMBAY-MADRAS MAIL SPEED.

BOMBAY, Apr. 12.

The following press note is issued by the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee:—

At the 22nd meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, held on the 8th April the following subjects were discussed:—

BOMBAY MADRAS MAILS.

At the previous meeting of the Committee, it was decided that M. and S. M. Railway should be approached and asked whether it would be possible to bring the mail in earlier. The Chairman advised the Committee that the Madras Railway has replied to this Railway's enquiry that they regretted they were unable to accelerate the Mail on their line at present and that no acceleration was possible on the G. I. P. Railway as the train was already run at the maximum speed permissible; the timings would, therefore remain as at present:

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICES.

At a previous meeting it had been brought to notice that complaints had been received that passengers—particularly the illiterate class found it difficult to ascertain where the respective classes of coaches would draw up on the platform, as the coaches were not always marshalled on the train in the same order, and the Chairman then promised that endeavours would be made to have the difficulties eliminated.

The Chairman said that the matter had been looked into and put before the Committee a proposal to place "Third Class" signs at those points on the platform where third class coaches would draw up, which would be illuminated before the train arrived in the station. The 1st and 2nd Class coach and female compartment would always draw up at the same spot so that no sign was necessary. The 3rd class sign would also show the routing of the train but difficulty was experienced as to what this sign should be. Coloured signs were objectionable from a Railway point of view as they would confuse with signal lights, and the Chairman asked the Committee for suggestions as to what signs should be used for this purpose so that illiterate passengers would soon learn to understand them. A suggestion was put forward for signs painted black on white frosted glass which would be illuminated, such as a Muchwa indicating a Bandra train, a Mill for Kurla, a Fort indicating Thana and an Engine for Kalyan.

A member suggested that if matters could be reversed and arrangements made for the 3rd class coaches to draw up always in the same spot, he did not think it mattered much where the 1st and 2nd class drew up as there were fewer such passengers; there would then be no need for any signs showing the position of the respective coaches.

The Chairman said that the suggestion would be looked into.

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS AT DADAR.

The Chairman put before the Committee alternative plans for the provision of the necessary facilities, one showing the 3rd class waiting hall, booking office, etc., placed overhead on a level with and between the public footbridge which is under construction and the railway platform footbridge, and the other showing the facilities placed on ground level on the up-side of the line.

After some discussion the Committee decided that the overhead arrangement was the better scheme and the Chairman agreed to provide facilities accordingly.

NATIONALISM AMONG NON-BRAHMINS.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

A meeting under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee of the above Conference was held on Saturday evening, in the compound of the Kamathipura Girls' School, under the presidentship of Mr. S. L. Silam. Several prominent persons among whom were Messrs. R. A. Gole, Khambeker, Hamant, S. B. Karpe, Lamge, Pupala and others attended the meeting. Mr. Chawan in his speech pointed out the necessity of the Non-Brahmin Conference and expressed his entire satisfaction at seeing the organisation of the work being undertaken by a band of enthusiastic disinterested workers. Mr. Kadam of Gwalior promised to send in a sufficient number the delegates to the Conference and also expressed his willingness to help financially. Mr. Dongre, Bar-at-law in expressing the need of the Conference dwelt upon the gross ignorance of the national movements prevailing amongst the masses. He made it clear that the Bombay Provincial Non Brahmin movement was not started to bring about disunion among different sects or create quarrels in various castes.

UPLIFT OF THE MASSES.

He appealed for the uplift of the masses and opportunities to them to participate in the deliberations held for national advancement. Messrs. Katkade, Kadam and Hamant and others addressed the meeting and showed the importance and the necessity of the organisation of the masses so as to understand their difficulties and make them conscious of their wants and rights. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting when the president in concluding promised to see that the locality to which he belonged would contribute its adequate quota in furthering the cause of the masses. A hearty vote of thanks to the president proposed by Mr. Mirajker terminated the proceedings of the meeting amid loud cheers.

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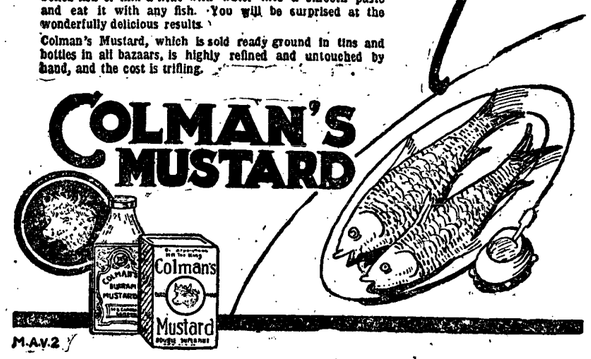

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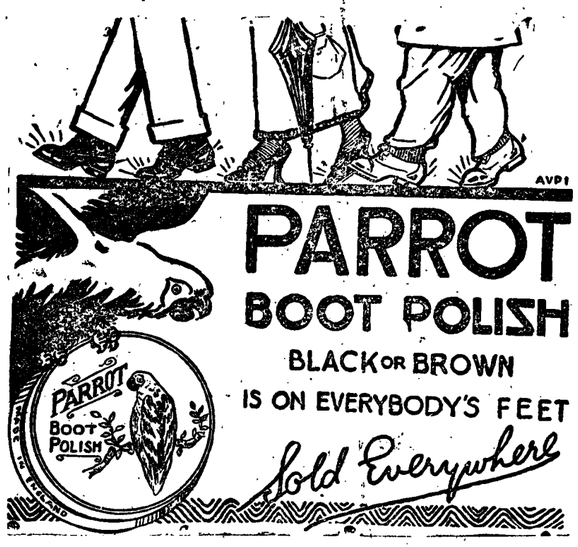

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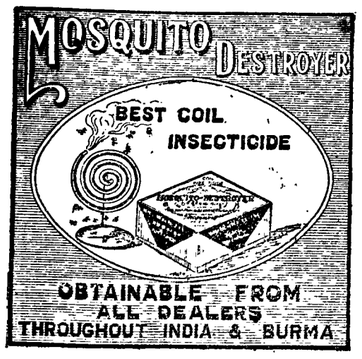

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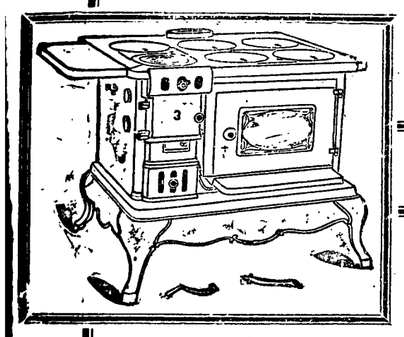

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day's issue of "The Chronicle" contains a very long but unconvincing defence of the Andheri Notified Area Committee, by Mr. Chunilal D. Barfiwalla. Personally I have much respect for him since I have known him for three or four years. In the first place, however, I must point out that he is one of that sort of landlord who lets his house on letting. Naturally he has no grievance because he receives rents from tenants and such persons bring complain for other landlords which is quite untrue. When I first came to Andheri in 1899, I built two bungalows. The late Collector Mr. E. G. Turner, Deputy Collector and Special Officer, had assessed them for Rs. 300 for the annual letting value at the rate of 6½ per cent. Since the revision of enhancement after five years the rental value was raised to Rs. 360. After a time it was increased to Rs. 400. In 1916 the Collector Mr. Covan enhanced the value to Rs 1,695, I protested against it, pointing out that No. 1 bungalow was let for one year at the annual rent of Rs. 560. Looking into my books he was satisfied and reassessed that bungalow at Rs. 440. After this the present enhancement has come in 1926. The notices were issued on the 13th March and came to my hand by post on the 16th. I protested to the Chairman that the time alloted was insufficient, but he said he could not allow more time as the new Budget had to be got ready by 1st April 1926. I was asked to come next day at 9 a.m. When I went at the time appointed I again requested the Chairman to allow me more time to consider the situation, but he would not listen to my arguments. I requested him to peruse the brief statement which I had prepared but he refused, and asked me what amount I should be assessed to. I have not let my bungalow to anyone since I built it, but the bungalow No. 1 was let in the year 1921 for a small rent. The Chairman said he would come and inspect my bungalow personally that evening. The same evening the Chairman and one of the members, Mr. Gomes, came and they admitted that No. 2 bungalow was evidently smaller than No. 1. Then both went along with my brother and son to see at about 200 yards distance the discharge of night soil water on the Development grounds about which I had complained more than once but to no effect.

I also pointed out how in both the bungalows the inmates were suffering from poisonous fever. After his visit he said to my brother that he would see to it. The very next day in the afternoon a dead body of the horse was brought, but Mr. N. D. Guzdar, a near resident, stopped the cartman and asked him to take the dead body to Mohorol, where a separate place is allotted to them. If Mr. Guzdar had not seen the cartman the latter would have thrown the dead body near my house. Dr. Dara Dastur, who is living at Versova, had testified to the presence of some noxious odour near my house. Under these circumstances I was obliged to go for a change of air and I have determined to dispose of my properties.

Further, I must point out that living in Andheri is not so cheap as some seem to think. I do not grudge any reasonable assessment provided we get some return for the same, but since the birth of the Notified Area Committee 21 years ago what they have done for the residents of Andheri? I must say that I only get a kerosine oil lamp only for ten to twelve days in a month and nothing more.

Now I give you the brief statement of the cost of living in Andheri. First a Ramosi has to be kept, which means a pay of Rs 35. Horse and carriage and groom means Rs. 75, then a mali for Rs. 25. The railway season ticket costs Rs. 36 monthly and in all it comes over Rs. 170 approximately. Now the tax is Rs. 27/8 at the rate of 6½ per cent. I leave it to the fair judgment of one and all to say whether living in Andheri is cheap. It has also to be noted that in the market built by the N. A. Committee vegetables are sold at prices 75 to 100 per cent. higher than in Bombay. Meat, which is of the second quality, is not sold for less than 8 to 9 annas per pound, where it is sold in Bombay at 5 to 6 annas per pound. Eggs which are sold here at 12 annas per dozen are available in Bombay at 8 annas. When such is the cost of living, is it reasonable to enhance the rental value from Rs. 440 to Rs. 1,800? The Committee have reassessed it at Rs. 972, but it is still a high figure. So, I may suggest to my friend Mr. Barfiwalla that experience, will teach him to reflect upon the unreasonable remarks made concerning me. Further, I want to show to Mr. Barfiwalla that it matters little for my houses where I can well afford to pay the enhanced taxes, but what about my charity chawls where in one case the rental value has been enhanced from Rs. 295 to Rs. 600 and in the second case, the chawl assessed at Rs. 852 is now reassessed at Rs. 1,400? I further say that these enhancements are untimely as we are trying to get a County Council or Municipality established here. If our public bodies will assure us that they will spend the taxes as is being done in England, no doubt I myself and all will be willing to bear increased burdens.—Yours, etc.,

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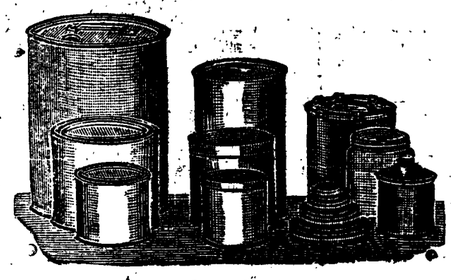

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(1) Mr. Balakrishna Mudaliar, Mitta Zamindar of Marandahalli, Salem Dt., writes under date 17th June, 1925 :—"The Life reading furnished by you last year was carefully examined by me and I found everything correct."

(2) Mr. V. K. Kanthiah, Astrologer of Anuradapuram, Ceylon, writes in his letter 23-5-25 :—"I was greatly astonished to find your answers correct, to the questions I have asked you. I have also recommended you to all my friends."

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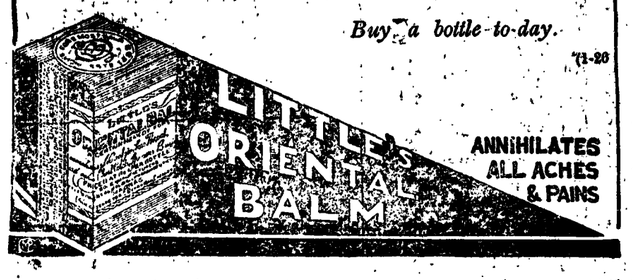

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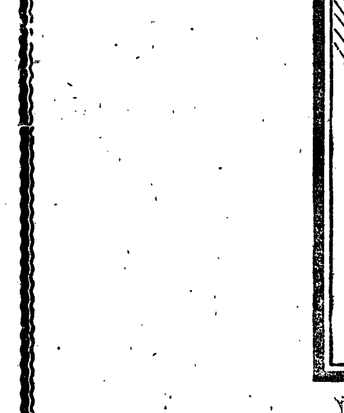

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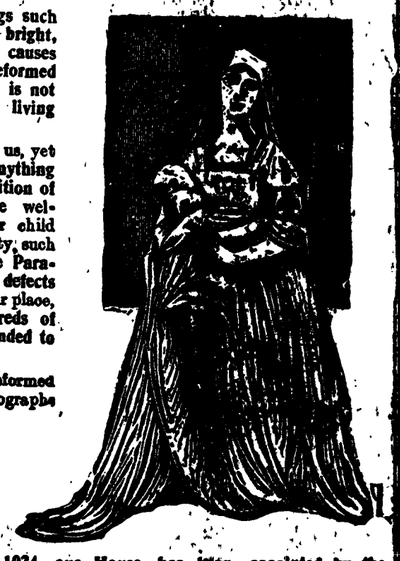

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